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Japan

Miyazawa Cabinet Resigns; Hosokawa Comments

OW0508010193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0052 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—The cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa resigned Thursday morning, making way for the first election of a non-Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) prime minister in nearly four decades. The resignation came at an extraordinary cabinet meeting held at the prime minister's official residence from 9:30 a.m. [0030 GMT], on the same day the Diet begins a special session to elect a new prime minister. Under article 70 of the constitution, a cabinet must resign en masse upon the first convocation of the Diet after an election for the House of Representatives.

Miyazawa, who had been in office in 21 months, resigned from the LDP presidency on July 30 after the party failed to win its lower house majority in the July 18 general election. Yohei Kono, who resigned as chief cabinet secretary Thursday, was elected LDP president in a contest with former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe.

Miyazawa, 73, dissolved the House of Representatives after his government failed to survive a no-confidence vote on June 18 over his failure to implement frequent promises of political reform during the last Diet session.

Morihiro Hosokawa, leader of the Japan New Party (JNP), and the LDP's Kono are expected to be the two main candidates in the Diet election for the premiership, along with Tetsuzo Fuwa of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP). Hosokawa is considered virtually certain to become Japan's 79th prime minister since the seven-party alliance supporting him outnumbers the LDP in the 511-seat lower house. The alliance has 260 seats in the lower house, the LDP 228, and the JCP 15. The coalition comprises the Social Democratic Party (SDP) of Japan, Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party), Komeito, JNP, Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Sakigake (Harbinger) and United Social Democratic Party (USDP).

Before the election for prime minister, the lower house is expected to elect former SDP Chairwoman Takako Doi as its new speaker. Doi, 64, will be the first woman to head a chamber of the Diet. The election of the prime minister, however, could be delayed by wrangling over the Diet schedule and the selection of a lower house speaker between the seven-party alliance and the LDP.

The alliance has called for a 10-day special Diet session to elect a prime minister and decide the membership of committees in the lower house and the House of Councillors. The LDP has insisted that about three weeks are needed to do this and to hear a policy speech by the new prime minister, followed by a question-and-answer session. The LDP has also demanded that one of its members should become the lower house speaker in accordance with Diet custom because it is the largest party in the lower chamber.

Once elected, Hosokawa is scheduled to separately meet with leaders of the JNP's six coalition partners to discuss his cabinet lineup, sources close to the former Kumamoto governor said. Hosokawa has called on coalition party leaders to join the cabinet to consolidate its power base, the sources said.

They said Masayoshi Takemura, head of Sakigake, a conservative party offshoot from the LDP, is almost certain to become chief cabinet secretary. Tsutomu Hata, head of Shinseito, also a breakaway group from the LDP, will probably assume the posts of deputy premier and finance minister, the sources said. SDP Chairman Sadao Yamahana, Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida and DSP Chairman Keigo Ouchi are also expected to join the cabinet.

Hosokawa is considering giving the foreign, justice and education portfolios to people from outside politics, the sources said. Akio Morita, founder and chairman of Sony Corp., has been mentioned as a likely choice for foreign minister. Meanwhile, Hosokawa has appointed Norihiko Narita, 47, chief of the Politics and Parliamentary Affairs Division of the National Library, as his political affairs secretarty, his aides said. Narita is an expert on the electoral and parliamentary system.

"I recognize today is an historic day. If I receive the support in the Diet today and get elected (prime minister), I will do utmost to respond to expectations," Hosokawa said. He told reporters he hopes to form his cabinet by later in the day. As for his possible choice of women and people from the private sector in his administration, he said, "no concrete names have emerged but I have some ideas in mind." Hosokawa denied the formation of the cabinet is being done at the initiative of Shinseito co-leader Ichiro Ozawa.

Yamahana Offered Construction Ministry

OW0408142193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1344 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug. 4 KYODO—Japan New Party [JNP] leader Morihiro Hosokawa, assured of becoming prime minister in Thursday's parliamentary session, asked Social Democratic Party Chairman Sadao Yamahana to assume the cabinet post of construction minister on Wednesday, political sources said. It remains to be seen whether Yamahana will accept the offer the sources said.

Yamahana is being offered the post at a time when Japan is seeing a series of trials and arrests—involving, among others, former Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] don Shin Kanemaru and LDP-affiliated chiefs of municipal governments—in connection with murky financial dealings involving the construction industry.

Japan's construction administration is coming under international scrutiny following a barrage of criticism

over the ministry's allegedly lax regulations on bid-rigging by construction firms for public works projects under the ministry's jurisdiction.

Yamahana earlier said he would turn down any offer of a cabinet post, because he would be stepping down as SDP chairman to take responsibility for the party's crippling setback in the July 18 House of Representatives election. The SDP lost almost half of its parliamentary strength, losing 64 of its 134 seats, after reportedly alienating many SDP supporters by having coalition talks with Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], a breakaway group of the LDP's scandal-ridden Takeshita faction.

Hosokawa, 55, wants to secure a mandate from Shinseito and the five other parties in distributing more than 20 cabinet posts among the parties' nominees, the sources said. Hosokawa, who has recently been staying at a Tokyo hotel, held consultations there on distributing the cabinet posts with his main ally, Sakigake [Harbinger] head Masayoshi Takemura, the political sources said. Takemura is likely to assume the post of chief cabinet secretary. Hosokawa and Takemura, longtime acquaintances who have built their respective careers as prefectural governors, have been collaborating closely since the campaign period as the joint holders of a casting vote [as received] in Thursday's prime ministerial election. [passage omitted]

Hosokawa, whose coalition will end 38 years of LDP rule on Thursday, plans to pick non-politicians for three cabinet posts—foreign minister, education minister and justice minister, the sources said. [passage omitted]

Hosokawa also plans to establish a new cabinet post for political reform, the sources said. If his plan should secure backing from coalition partners, the new cabinet would have 22 cabinet posts, including that of premiership. Hosokawa has decided to appoint Norihiko Narita, an authority on parliamentary and electoral systems at the national Diet library, as his secretary in charge of political affairs, the sources said. He also hopes to conclude formation of a coalition government on Thursday following his election as new prime minister, they added. [passage omitted]

Opening of Diet, Election of Government Delayed

OW0508044693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0420 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—The Diet election of Japan's next prime minister was delayed Thursday because of squabbling between the prospective new coalition government and the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) over the selection of House of Representatives speaker. A plenary session of the lower house was to open 1 p.m. but was delayed.

The LDP, which will be in opposition for the first time in 38 years after the seven-party alliance government is formed, demanded that one of its members be appointed speaker in accordance with Diet custom because it is the largest party in the lower chamber. The seven-party alliance is pushing Takako Doi, former chairwoman of the Social Democratic Party, as its candidate for speaker.

The alliance has called for a 10-day special Diet session to elect a prime minister and decide the membership of committees in the lower house and the House of Councillors. The LDP has insisted that three weeks are needed to complete the procedures. It also demands that Japan new party chief Morihiro Hosokawa give a policy speech followed by a question-and-answer session after his election as prime minister.

LDP Offer of High-Level Meet Rejected

OW0508074293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—The election of Japan's new prime minister and speaker of the House of Representatives was sharply delayed because of disagreements between the majority seven-party coalition and the now minority Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). The lower house was originally scheduled to convene a plenary session at 1 p.m. but it may be delayed into Thursday night, political sources said. The formation of a new cabinet may also go long into the night, the sources said.

Representatives of the coalition parties and the LDP met intermittently but failed to reach agreement. [passage omitted]

LDP Secretary General Yoshiro Mori proposed that a secretary general level meeting be held between the LDP and the coalition group to break the stalemate. Mori told reporters that one person should represent the alliance side in the meeting. He said the alliance should take responsibility if the opening of the plenary session is further delayed. Representatives of the alliance agreed Thursday evening to reject the LDP proposal and to select a new speaker by an election if no agreement is reached.

Miyazawa Calls for Continuity of Policy

OW0508031393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—Outgoing Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Thursday urged his successor to maintain consistency and continuity of domestic and foreign policies. He expressed hope that drastic political reform will be implemented as soon as possible. Miyazawa made the comments in a statement released by Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono after the cabinet resigned en masse during an extraordinary cabinet meeting. A coalition government to be headed by Japan New Party leader Morihiro Hosokawa is expected to emerge later Thursday, formally ending the Liberal Democratic Party's 38-year hold on power.

Miyazawa said he regretted failing to achieve political reform during his tenure, which was marked by serious

public distrust in politics in the wake of a series of scandals. The cabinet ministers resigned under article 70 of the Constitution, which stipulates that a cabinet must resign en masse upon the first convocation of the Diet after an election for the House of Representatives. Miyazawa said he accepts that his party lost the July 18 lower house election because of voter distrust and decided to resign as prime minister to take responsibility.

Reflecting on his two years in office, Miyazawa said Japan's involvement in UN peacekeeping activities in Cambodia and hosting the group of seven summit meeting in Tokyo gave the world a "strong impression" that Tokyo is committing to global peace and stability.

Finance Minister Regrets Resigning at Crucial Stage

OW0508034293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—Finance minister Yoshiro Hayashi resigned with the rest of the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Thursday and expressed his regret at having to leave office halfway through efforts to end the economic recession. Hayashi told reporters after the cabinet resigned that as far as the economy was concerned, light had started to appear after a period of "complete darkness." Hayashi, finance minister since late December, claimed credit for measures to stimulate the economy, including the 13.2 trillion yen economic stimulation program introduced in April, followed by a supplementary budget for the current fiscal year to fund the plan.

He recalled his first few weeks in office, when, he said, there were fears of stocks plummeting again to historical lows and of further contraction of Japan's overall economy. Hayashi also said he had to deal with the crisis in the Japanese financial system stemming from the end of the era of speculative asset inflation. He strongly hoped the next finance minister would exert fiscal discipline in view of the government's tight fiscal circumstances.

Asked what impressed him most during his term, Hayashi thought for a while and joked that he had not expected to see so many foreigners as a finance minister. He said he met more than 70 high-ranking officials from foreign governments. "Japan's finance ministry is quite international. We need to think about many things from a global perspective."

New Secretary General Mori on LDP's Future

OW0508102793 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Interview with Yoshiro Mori, newly appointed secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party, by NHK newscaster Yoshiaki Kawabata and NHK Political Department reporter Terasaki via satellite; Kawabata and Terasaki from NHK studio in Tokyo, Mori's location not given; from the "NHK News 7" program—live]

[Text] [Video shows Mori on screen] [Kawabata] Mr. Mori, I am sorry for having you wait so long. A special Diet session is set for tomorrow and you assumed the post of the secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] amid a very severe situation in which the LDP must turn over power. Mr. Mori, what did you feel when you assumed the post?

[Mori] What I want to point out, among other things, is that the LDP has never before turned over power to other political parties and it also has no experience in dealing with the ruling party after becoming an opposition party. I feel tense. President Kono and I have set reconstructing the LDP as a major goal and we will work hard from now on to achieve that goal. I think it is important for all LDP members to seriously consider that their party has now become an opposition party and to prepare for the change. What I hope is that I will be the last secretary general of the opposition LDP.

[Terasaki] Mr. Mori, I would like to ask about the latest appointments of three new LDP executives. It appears that the LDP took its time before it made a final decision on their appointments. I think that the traditional coordination of views among the factions resulted in their appointments. Would you explain how the three LDP executives were picked?

[Mori] For a long time, the LDP president has been chosen through discussions between heads of the LDP factions, but this time Mr. Kono was not chosen by such a longstanding practice. Mr. Watanabe and Mr. Kono contested in the election. In the past, the three LDP executives have been chosen in a factionally balanced way. This time, however, the current three LDP executives were not chosen in such a way. I believe that the way of choosing the three LDP executives has changed a lot.

[Kawabata] As reported just a while ago, it appears that the LDP has embarked on reforming the Policy Research Council in the face of complaints from junior LDP parliamentarians. I would like to ask you how you are going to change the way the LDP is run and to reorganize the LDP.

[Mori] The current electoral system will be reformed and political reforms will be delivered. I intend to discuss with the LDP president ways to revitalize and reform the LDP in the course of reforming the current electoral system and carrying out the political reforms. I will have to study what the LDP should do in the Diet. As I briefly mentioned a while ago, it is important for all LDP members to seriously think that the LDP has now become an opposition party. I intend to appoint junior lawmakers to various LDP posts, but I think it is also important to appoint experienced lawmakers to those posts. As for the question of how the LDP should run the Diet, for example, I believe that it is important to name former ministers to be members of the Diet Affairs

Committee. I intend to name LDP veteran lawmakers well-versed in Diet affairs to be members of each Diet committee while staffing various LDP posts with junior lawmakers. This is what I am now thinking.

[Terasaki] The Diet will hold a special session tomorrow. I would like to ask you how the LDP will deal with the special Diet session. Seven opposition parties decided today to back Takako Doi, former chairwoman of the Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ), as a candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives. How will the LDP deal with appointment of the speakership and other issues at the special Diet session?

[Mori] In the latest general elections, the LDP won an overwhelming majority, making itself a majority party. In the past, the speakership has come from the LDP and the vice speakership from the second major party after the LDP conceded to that second major party. In this way, the LDP has reflected the people's will in naming the speaker and vice speaker of the lower house. I think that it is a matter of course for the LDP to seek the post of lower house speaker since the LDP holds three times as many seats as the SDPJ in the lower house.

If the seven political parties, which have forged an alliance despite their policy differences, insist on the speakership, citing only the number of their seats in the lower house, our LDP will have to take their insistence seriously.

[Kawabata] It appears that the LDP has worked out plans for vigorous policy debates in the Diet.

[Mori] As reported just a while ago, the seven parties seem to be planning to hold the special Diet session for about 10 days. I believe that the people are greatly interested in knowing what a coalition government to be formed by them intends to do in the future, what it is thinking about, and in what direction it plans to lead Japan. Therefore, I think it is important to hold the special Diet session for longer than 10 days. In particular, there is the issue of ways to stimulate Japan's economy and resolve problems arising from the appreciation of the yen. It will not be easy to resolve these issues. Since the latest general elections created a major political vacuum, I believe that all lawmakers will have to discuss fully such issues and problems in the special Diet session. I think that holding full discussions in the Diet is their important obligation to the people.

[Terasaki] This question deals with reforming the current electoral system, which has become a focus of attention. In general, all political parties, including the LDP, favor adopting a combination electoral system of small constituency and proportional representation. I think that from now on, political parties will discuss details of how lower house seats should be allocated between the small constituency and proportional representation. I would like to ask what the LDP will advocate in the discussion with other parties. I also would like to ask you how the LDP plans to retake power.

[Mori] It is believed the special Diet session will be focused on deliberations over the political reforms. Our LDP has already decided to adopt the combination electoral system. Some take the view that 500 seats should be evenly divided between both small constituency and proportional representation. I think the LDP must deal with the question of seat distribution after watching how other political parties put forth their views. From now on, discussions will be held within the LDP on seat distribution.

[Kawabata] Is the LDP confident of retaking power?

[Mori] We will strive to get back in power. We intend to make the people realize again that a stable LDP government is in Japan's interests. To that end, I think the LDP will have to vigorously deal with the next general elections.

[Kawabata] Thank you very much for joining us.

LDP Chief on Political Reform, U.S. Ties

OW0508035893 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0000 GMT 1 Aug 93

[Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese at 0000 GMT on 1 August carries a live 60-minute discussion program titled: "We Ask New LDP President Kono—Is Resuscitation of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Possible? How the LDP Should Deal With Non-LDP Parties." Participants in the program are Yohei Kono, president of the Liberal Democratic Party, Nobuo Sasuga, managing director of the Kansai Economic Federation, and political critic Naoki Tanaka. The program is moderated by NHK commentator Takashi Yamamoto.

The moderator begins by asking Kono to explain his feelings as a leader of the LDP, a party that is expected to become an opposition party soon. Kono notes that the LDP is still the largest party in the Diet and that it garnered more seats in the lower house than it had before the recent general election. He insists: "I am certain that we will be able to resuscitate the party because the people support the direction of our party's policies." The other two participants in the discussion gave their opinions on why the LDP has lost its power and is being forced to step down.

Asked to comment on the non-LDP coalition, Kono points out that nothing has been made clear about the policy of the coalition, and that fundamental policies of non-LDP coalition member parties differ greatly. He states: "We are interested in finding out what kind of government they will form. There are many uncertainties." He adds: "Mr. Morihiro Hosokawa [head of the Japan New Party] used to say his party would be neither pro-LDP nor non-LDP. He talked about many things before the election. But now that the election is over, he has changed his mind and is getting together with other parties." Kono also states that Japan needs to make its

position clear in the post-Cold War era and that the Japan-U.S. relationship should be an axis of Japanese diplomacy.

In response to a question on how he intends to reconstruct the LDP, Kono says his first task is to select party executives. He says he will appoint people to key posts not by how well they are known, but rather by how they think. Kono adds: "We must have a thorough policy debate in the Diet. Hence, we will need a system which makes such policy debate possible."

Touching on the question of differences of opinion existing among the non-LDP forces, Kono says it is doubtful that they will be able to form one political party.

The moderator asks Kono about corporate donations, noting that a Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] leader spoke in favor of abolishing such donations if they could be replaced by public funding or through a revision of the tax system. Kono responds by saying: "First, a new election system must come into being and a public funding system must be introduced. The issue of corporate donations must be considered in conjunction with these systems. That is what we have insisted on so far. We have also insisted that corporate donations be made even more transparent. But if the people demand corporate donations be made completely crystal clear, we must then consider accommodating this as well."

Asked about the bidding system in the construction industry—about whether a completely open bidding system should be adopted—the LDP head states: "We must study the matter seriously," and then adds: "So far, corporations and corporate associations have been very supportive of keeping the appointed bidder system. They have said time and again that an open bidding system will only bring chaos. After all, they have said, if a simple open competitive system is adopted, the danger of selecting irresponsible bidders who are incapable of performing contracts will arise." But Kono then admits: "We also feel that we must do something if the current system is not helping the administration."

The moderator brings up the question of the LDP's reform, saying: "When we come to the question of party reform, we must talk about the problem of factionalism."

Kono admits: "Many times in the past there have been discussions within the party on the need to do away with the factions. The party has taken action by deciding on and announcing the dissolution of the factions. But this has only resulted in a change of signboards by the factions." He admits that it is not easy to disband the factions, and says: "We must eliminate the ills that come from the existence of factions rather than just make decisions and announcements on faction dissolution that lead to nothing." He says factions will disappear only if they lose their "sweet benefits."

'Comfort Women' Held in U.S. WWII POW Camps

OW0408144893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1421 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 4 KYODO—Hundreds of Korean women forced into prostitution for the now defunct Japanese Imperial Army before and during World War II were held prisoner by the allied forces, a group of Japanese and pro-Pyongyang Koreans living in Japan said Wednesday. The group said a U.S. document shows that prisoners of war (POWs) from Japan and the Korean Peninsula, which was then under Japan's colonial rule, included hundreds of Korean "comfort women."

The National Archives in Washington provided a list of 176,000 prisoners of World War II from several countries to Japan. The list contained names of Japanese and Koreans, along with their personal records including date of birth and address of family register, the group said.

The team is formed by Japanese activists and members of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) which is loyal to Pyongyang. Group members said the documents are also stored at the Japanese Health and Welfare Ministry. The group said the ministry admitted to having such files on 162,000 people, but it would not release the list to the group. Instead, they checked the files in Washington at the National Archives and found about 10,000 Korean names. The group has estimated 300 to 600 prisoners in the documents were Korean women forced to provide sex to Japanese soldiers.

The Japanese Government issued a report Wednesday that officially acknowledged the Japanese Imperial Army forcibly held Korean women in sexual servitude for its soldiers before and during World War II. In a statement read by Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, the Japanese Government offered apologies to the former comfort women and vowed to continue investigating the issue. Some historians say Japan sent to battlefront brothels an estimated 100,000 to 200,000 women, mostly from the Korean Peninsula.

MOF To Freeze Defense Budget, Curb Foreign Aid

OW0508135593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—The Ministry of Finance [MOF] plans to freeze defense spending and curb growth of official development assistance (ODA) to below 6 percent in fiscal 1994 starting next April 1, ministry sources said Thursday. The measures are designed to make up for a dramatic shortfall in tax revenues that has resulted in the worsening of state finances, the sources said. The ministry is due to set the ceiling of budget growth for government ministries and agencies for the next fiscal year August 13. The sources

predicted tough bargaining in setting the budget ceiling for defense spending and foreign aid since both the Defense Agency and the Foreign Ministry are seeking a substantial hike in their appropriations.

The Defense Agency has stressed the supposed nuclear threat from North Korea while the Foreign Ministry is seeking aid outlays commensurate with Japan's economic strength, they said. In the initial budget for fiscal 1993, the government allotted 4,640 billion yen for defense expenditures, up 2.0 percent over the preceding year. Defense Agency officials said the agency will require a minimum allowable appropriation for a balanced defense buildup due to the collapse of the postwar cold war era. They said they can save on defense expenditures, including costs for U.S. forces stationed in Japan, because of the yen's appreciation against the dollar.

The government increased the ODA appropriation on the general account by 6.5 percent to 1,014.4 billion yen in the current fiscal year. When similar outlays on the government's loans and investment program are included, Japan will be the world's top ODA donor, topping the United States, the sources said.

A new coalition government, which will take over power from the Liberal Democratic Party, has made it known it will attach importance to Japan's aid to developing nations in compiling a new budget. Even if the ODA growth rate is held below 6.0 percent, Japan will be able to finance projects overseas comparable to those in the current year because of the yen's appreciation, the sources said.

Police Say Marijuana, Cocaine Use Increasing

OW0508040393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—More young people are taking marijuana and stimulants, while cocaine is making inroads as a source of income for gangsters, according to a National Police Agency report released Thursday.

In its section on marijuana, the report on drug-related crimes in the first half of 1993 listed 1,311 cases of infringements of the narcotics control law involving 898 people, 508 kilograms of marijuana and 13.5 kilograms of cannabis resin. A record haul of 465.3 kilograms of marijuana in Osaka in June boosted the total to top the previous record of 436.7 kilograms seized in the whole of 1989, according to the report.

There were 92 cases involving 19.6 kilograms of cocaine, with 73 Japanese arrested, 19 of them gang members, and 348 foreigners, 91 more than in the same period last year. The cocaine haul was 10.2 kilograms more than for the same period of 1992. Colombians caught in connection with cocaine trafficking numbered 24, while 90 Iranians were apprehended for possession of marijuana or opium, the report said.

It said 71.5 percent of persons apprehended for drug offenses were aged 30 years or under, 2.6 percentage points more than the 68.9 percent a year before.

Concerning stimulants, the report listed 11,362 infringements of the stimulant drug control law, 676 more than the same period in 1992. These involved 8,089 people and 60.9 kilograms of substances.

The number of minors—people under 20—involved was 566, or 73 more than for the same period in 1992. They included 11 junior high school students and 21 senior high school students.

North Korea

Delegates Prepare for Seoul Tripartite Talks

Overseas Pomminnyon To Send Group

SK0508051593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)—The overseas headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) fully supported the proposal of the South side to hold tripartite working-level talks of the North, South and overseas sides for the preparation of the fourth Pan-National Rally scheduled in Seoul on August 6 and decided to send its working delegates to it, according to an information from the overseas headquarters.

The information says it has appointed Yim Min-sik, general secretary of the overseas headquarters of Pomminnyon, and Pak Yong and Kang Chong-hon, deputy general secretaries of the overseas headquarters, as its delegates.

Unification Group Departs for Talks

SK0508050093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)—The North side's delegation headed by Ho Hyok-pil, vice-chairman of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), left here this morning to attend tripartite working-level talks between the North and the South and overseas sides to prepare the fourth Pan-National Rally slated for August 6 in Seoul.

It was seen off by Paek In-chun, chairman of the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon and chairman of the North side's preparatory committee for the PNR, and members of the preparatory committee and Paek Nam-chun, director of the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

Pomminnyon Group in Panmunjom

SK0508054893 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0510 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Our side's working-level delegation, which will attend tripartite working-level talks of delegations from the North, the South, and overseas to prepare for the fourth Pannational Rally slated for 6 August in Seoul, arrived in Panmunjom at 1300 [0400 GMT] this afternoon.

As has already been reported, the figures involved in the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification [Pomminnyon] in South Korea, holding a meeting for promotion of the Pannational Rally on 30 July, proposed for the holding of tripartite working-level talks in Seoul on 6 August with attendance of delegations of the North, the South, and overseas, for the successful insurance of the rally.

Their proposal is the excellent initiative prompted by patriotic aspirations to splendidly hold the fourth Pannational Rally as a common national festival for reunification and to thus effect a new turning point in national unity and national reunification.

Holding a meeting of chairmen's group on 31 July, the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon, expressing full support for the South side's tripartite working-level talks, decided to dispatch three working-level delegates from our side to Seoul.

At the same time, the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon asked the South Korean authorities to take steps for our working-level delegates' passage through Panmunjom and for guaranteeing personal safety.

Our side's working-level delegation is repeatedly urging the South side to open the road to Seoul at Panmunjom and is patiently waiting for the South side's answer.

North Plans To Send 300 Delegates to Rally

SK0508102493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)—The North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) and the North side headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangyon) had a joint meeting of their Central Committees Wednesday, discussed measures to successfully hold the Pan-national Rally (PNR) scheduled in Seoul and sent a letter to the preparatory committee for the inauguration of the South side headquarters of Pomminnyon in the name of the joint meeting.

The letter informed the preparatory committee of their decision to send 300 delegates of the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon and the North side headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon to Seoul on August 13 through Panmunjom to particiapte in the fourth PNR and the third grand reunification festival of youth and students.

The letter said:

If delegates of the North, South and overseas meet in Seoul, the venue of the grand reunification festival, as desired by the entire fellow countrymen, it would be enough to lessen the many years of pains of national division and share the desire for reunification. And it would spread before us a bright prospect of reunification in the '90s.

When the preparatory committee for the inauguration of the South side headquarters of Pomminnyon proposed the fourth PNR in Seoul, the South Korean authorities hurriedly declared unwarrantable "nonpermission" and are obstructing its opening. Such a behavior betrays the deceptive and hypocritical nature of "civilian government" advertised by them.

All the reunification champions in the North, South and overseas must clearly see the despicable intrigues of the separatist forces and decisively smash them to defend Pomminnyon, a nationwide coalition of the reunification movement, and successfully adorn the PNR as a grand reunification festival of the 70 million fellow countrymen.

The delegates of the North side will surely go to Seoul by daringly passing through Panmunjom and participate in the rally through a joint struggle with the South side.

North Urges South To Stop Blocking Rally

SK0508110193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Panmunjom, August 5 (KCNA)—The delegation of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) to tripartite working-level talks scheduled in Seoul issued a statement here today, which denounced the South Korean authorities for blocking its way to the South, and strongly urged them to unconditionally and immediately stop their unreasonable act of blocking the 4th Pannational Rally [PNR].

"The South side's authorities must bear due responsibility for our working delegation's failure to go to Seoul where tripartite working-level talks are due to be held," the statement says, and goes on:

Even though the August 6 tripartite working-level talks would not be held, the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon and its working delegation will continue making every possible effort through a close contact with the South side's officials of Pomminnyon to successfully hold the tripartive talks and open the fourth PNR which is on the order of day as a grand festival of national unity.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we strongly demand that the South Korean authorities clearly see the demand of the time and the unanimous desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification and unconditionally and promptly stop the unreasonable act of obstructing the fourth PNR.

The working delegation of the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon will watch the attitude of the South Korean authorities with the entire fellow countrymen at home and abroad who are hoping for a successful holding of the fourth PNR.

KCNA Interviews Reunification Spokesman

SK0408152393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] Pyongyang, August 4 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) today answered questions raised by KCNA concerning preparations for the participation of delegates of the North side in the fourth Seoul Pan-national Rally (PNR).

He said:

Prompted by the desire to brilliantly adorn the fourth PNR as a grand, common festival of the nation for reunification in conformity with the desire of the 70 million fellow countrymen for reunification, the North side headquarters formed the North side preparatory committee for the Seoul Pan-national Rally in mid-July with chairman of the North side headquarters Paek In-chun as its chairman and with three vice-chairmen and nine members and has made brisk preparations for the rally.

The preparatory committee has worked out documents to be adopted at the fourth PNR reflecting with the desire of the 70 million fellow countrymen and made preparations for successful events of the rally in close contact with the South and overseas headquarters. It is also giving a finishing touch to the arrangement of souvenirs to be presented to delegates of the South and overseas headquarters and the selection of delegates to the rally.

And it is going ahead with preparations for Seoul tripartite working-level talks for the fourth PNR proposed by the South side.

Though some difficulties have been created by the separatist forces, the North side headquarters will make every possible effort to successfully open the fourth PNR by pooling efforts with the South and overseas headquarters.

Statements Call for Korean Unification Support

SK0408151993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 4 Aug 93

["Remove Concrete Wall"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 4 (KCNA)—Christen Amby, co-chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people, in a statement July 22 appealed to all the people across the world to support the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country in an independent and peaceful way without any interference of outside forces on the occasion of the month of international solidarity with them.

The statement strongly demands Clinton to stop all the U.S. acts of interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The Polish League of Communists "Proletariat" in a statement July 21 denounced the South Korean authorities who built a concrete wall and are manoeuvring against peace, dialogue and reunification.

The statement stresses that the reunification of Korea must be achieved at any cost on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, adding that the concrete wall must be removed without delay.

The Mali-Korea Friendship Association in a statement July 23 said the concrete wall, a symbol of national division and confrontation, is an offspring of the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the South Korean authorities. It strongly demands they tear down the wall of division and honestly approach the dialogue of reunification.

Daily Berates Japan's Military Power 'Scheme'

SK0508053893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 5 Aug 93

["Accelerated Moves To Become Military Power"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)—The Japanese prime minister and foreign minister and other high-placed authorities recently revealed their scheme to increase military power and produce nuclear weapons, vociferating about the "unstable regional situation" and the fictitious "nuclear development" of the DPRK. MINJU CHOSON in a commentary today says that this was intended to turn Japan into a military power and arm it with nuclear weapons.

It is an invariable design of the Japanese reactionaries to build a military power and arm it with nuclear weapons by steadily reinforcing the Armed Forces and step up military launching overseas.

Japan has stockpiled about 30 tons of plutonium on the basis of its development of nuclear technologies and nuclear delivery means and is stepping up its production and shipment under a plan to stockpile 400 tons of it in the 30 years to come.

With the sinister intention to mislead world opinion and continue nuclear armament, Japan is raising outcries over the DPRK's "nuclear development" and seeking to

build up arms in full scale and go ahead with the development and production of nuclear weapons at any cost under this pretext.

It reminds us of a guilty party filing the suit first that Japan is making much ado about groundless suspicion of "nuclear development" and planning to introduce sophisticated missiles and develop and produce nuclear weapons allegedly to cope with the "threat" from it and someone's "missile capability".

It is as clear as noonday that the ultimate aim of the present Japanese reactionaries in building up arms and accelerating nuclear armament is to stage a setback to Korea and realize the old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere".

With this brigandish intention the Japanese reactionaries are openly arguing that the presence of the U.S. forces in Asia is a "deterrent" and zealously spreading the false propaganda of the imperialists about the "nuclear suspicion" against the DPRK.

Foreign Minister Meets UNDP Representative

SK0508045793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)—Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met and conversed with G. Faruq Achikzad, new resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] here, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him Wednesday.

Meetings, Seminars Mark 40th War Anniversary

SK0408110893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 4 Aug 93

["Brilliant Victory of Chuche-based Military Idea and War Methods"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 4 (KCNA)—Celebration meetings were held in Russia, Italy, Uganda and Ireland and meetings and seminars in Namibia and Nepal on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the fatherland liberation war.

Speaking at a joint meeting held in Dublin, Ireland, General Secretary of the Irish Workers' Party [IWP] Pat Quearney and executive member of the IWP Seon Garland who is the secretary general of the Council for the Promotion of Ireland-Korea Relations stressed that the Korean people's victory in the fatherland liberation war was a victory of the outstanding military leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, an iron-willed brilliant commander.

They said the Korean people had steadfastly defended Korean-style socialism under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At a seminar held in Nepal Purna Chandra Sharma, chairman of the International Study Centre for Chuche-oriented Mass Media, delivered a report, which was followed by speeches.

The reporter and speakers said the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war was a brilliant victory of the chuche-based military idea and war methods of President Kim Il-song, an iron-willed brilliant commander, and a historical triumph of the anti-imperialish independent forces.

They noted that Marshal Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, with a full grasp of the chuche-based military idea and war methods of the great leader had strengthened and developed the kpa to be the strongest revolutionary Armed Forces in the world with distinguished commanding art and unparalleled grit.

Letters to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at meetings held in Russia and Uganda.

A letter to President Kim Il-song was adopted at the seminar held in Nepal and a message of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il at the meeting held in Namibia.

Meeting Marks Anniversary of Technology Agency

SK0508051893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)—A meeting was held here Wednesday to mark the 30th founding anniversary of the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency.

A congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] to the journalists, researchers and employees of the agency was read out at the meeting by secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Yun Ki-pok.

Noting that the journalists and researchers of the agency have made a great contribution to solving the significant scientific and technological problems arising in the socialist construction, the message highly estimated their great feats in the work for the development of science and technology of the country.

Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, Yi Cha-pang, made a report at the meeting, which was followed by speeches.

The reporter and speakers recalled that the great leader President Kim Il-song initiated to set up the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency on August 5, 1963, in order to elevate national science and technology up to the world level.

They said that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il comprehensively put forward matters of principle, tasks

and ways to strengthen and develop the scientific and technological information as a whole and has energetically guided their implementation.

They pointed out that under the wise leadership of the party and the leader the agency has developed into a reliable, scientific and technological information centre of the country, equipped with modern equipment and means.

A letter of pledge to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

KCNA Reviews 5 Aug Pyongyang Press

SK0508053793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today reports that the classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" was published in booklet in various countries.

Conveyed in the daily are voices of South Korean people warmly revering President Kim Il-song who advanced the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation.

The paper carries an article about the leadership exploits of President Kim Il-song who laid down the basic line of the postwar economic construction and led the struggle for implementing it to victory.

The daily carries a message of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, from Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Equatorial Guinea, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The paper reports that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a message of thanks sent by El Hadj Boubacar Diallo, general secretary of the Party for Unity and Progress of Guinea, who had participated in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war.

Papers inform the readers that Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

NODONG SINMUN reports that "Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable", a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, was widely disseminatd and studied in various countries.

A meeting was held to mark the 30th anniversary of Comrade Kim Chong-il's on-the-spot guidance to Puk-chong County, South Hamgyong Province, the paper says.

Papers inform the readers that the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the workers, technicians, office employees and members of the three revolution team at the Kumsong tractor complex who are actively contributing to carrying out the rural technical revolution.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with an article entitled "Line of Building Independent National Economy Is Revolutionary Line Which Makes It Possible To Advance Along the Road of Socialism".

Econews of papers include a report about the vigorous movement for creating "The Speed of General Forward March of Our-style Socialism" among working people in various fields of the national economy.

NODONG SINMUN prints a joint statement published by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Socialist Party of Labouring People of Russia.

Papers carry the answer of a spokesman for the North side headquaters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) to a question raised by a KCNA reporter regarding preparations for participation in the 4th Seoul Pan-National Rally and a telephone message to the "minister of unification board" of South Korea sent by the chairman of the North side's preparatory committee for the 4th PNR.

NODONG SINMUN carries "May 17 Fascist Action Which Produced 'Fifth Republic' Dictatorship", the fourth installment of an article exposing the criminal truth behind the emergence and extension of the military dictatorial "regime" in South Korea.

Papers report that celebrations took place in different countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the war.

MINJU CHOSON in a commentary condemns the Japanese authorities for quickening their pace toward a military power, while taking issue with others.

World news of the press include reports that the Ukrainian president outlined the foreign policy of his country, the Angolan president called for pressure on the Unita, the Zambian president stressed the need for strengthening national unity, a spokesman for the foreign ministry of China urged the British side not to create difficulties in the way of Sino-British talks and an international organisation and different countries denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with an article exposing the unreasonableness of the "human rights standard" of the West and its sinister purpose.

South Korea

Minister: Seoul 'Flexible' on Mutual Inspections

SK0508011193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0056 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP)—Seoul is willing to be flexible on the terms for simultaneous inter-Korean nuclear inspection if Pyongyang allows progress on negotiations for international inspection, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Wednesday. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) team now in North Korea may be there just for technical maintenance, but the visit confirms that Pyongyang is still in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), Han told YONHAP in an exclusive interview.

"It has the same effect as an ad hoc inspection," the foreign minister said. "I expect the two sides to start negotiations soon, through which an inspection that in result will be the same as a special inspection can be agreed upon."

While the IAEA demands a special inspection, never conducted on any country, of North Korea's two suspected sites, the two Koreas have still to work out a long-term regime for mutual inspections to keep the Korean peninsula nuclear-free. Seoul and Pyongyang met over 20 times without any progress after North Korea's refusal to open up military installations and to accept surprise inspections.

"We will not allow inter-Korean inspections just for the sake of formality," Han told YONHAP. "But we will react accordingly on specific procedures and requirements after seeing North Korea-IAEA negotiations." South Korea and the United States would not give North Korea assistance on light water nuclear reactors or any other type of technology before the nuclear question was cleared in full, Han emphasized.

"But I do not rule out chances of our participation once the question is solved and the United States starts providing aid," said Han. The foreign minister sounded a concerned note on possible Japanese military expansion, and called on regional neighbors to take preventive steps.

"One of the best ways to prevent it is to strengthen security and economic inter-dependence among regional countries," he said. On summit plans, Han said a Seoul-Tokyo meeting was unlikely this year because of the domestic political situation in Japan.

Presidents Kim Yong-sam and Bill Clinton are expected to have another summit after the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Conference in November. The meeting may take place in either Seattle, the site of the APEC meeting, or in Washington, D.C., according to Han.

Scientist Urges Seoul To Aid DPRK With Reactors

SK0508082493 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 4 Aug 93 p 5

["Special Contribution" article by Yi Chang-kon, researcher from the Atomic Energy Research Institute: "We Should Handle The Transfer of Light-Water-Moderated Reactor Technology to North Korea"]

[Text] North Korea has requested from the United States a transfer of technology on light-water moderated reactor on the premise that it will accept nuclear inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. Thus, it is now the time for the United States to respond.

No one is precisely aware of North Korea's true intention. In negotiations with North Korea, the United States always appeared to be pushed back. This being the present situation, I think that the United States should now hold discussions with us and prepare an exemplary paper [mobom taban].

Securing Safety Is Urgent

I would like to stress that as a condition for transferring technology on light-water moderated reactor, the United States should have North Korea promise that it would not only accept the IAEA inspection but that it will also dismantle reprocessing facilities and shut down its gas-cooling reactor.

This is because radioactivity management and securing the safety of reactors, along with nuclear nonproliferation measures, are very important. Since we have witnessed the handling of this issue in the former Soviet Union, we are well aware of the seriousness of the situation in North Korea.

The actual welding condition [yongjob silsang] of radiochemistry facilities in Yongbyon, which was reported on television, proves the seriousness of this issue, and the deep concern expressed by IAEA experts who have been to North Korea, confirms it.

We would like to urge North Korea to keenly realize that a reactor accident is a technological problem which cannot be prevented by the party, even if it so decides, and that a radioactive leak cannot be protected by the chuche idea. These are indeed serious problems related to technological management and practice.

No U.S. Experience for Past 20 Years

It is more effective for the ROK to take the lead in the transfer of technology on light-water moderated reactor to North Korea. This is because the United States has had no experience in the design and manufacture of light-water moderated reactor for over 20 years. On the other hand, however, we have either designed or built more than 10 reactors in the past and are presently engaged in these activities. Therefore, our experience is fresh and we can transfer technology immediately.

Moreover, we are in the stage of completing the development of Korean-type light-water moderated reactor. Therefore, our position is more advantageous than that of the United States whose technology might be rusty because it has not had a hand on it for a long time.

In addition, we are using the same language as the North Korean people, and we would work with a sense worthy of masters because of the fact that the reactor in question would be ours after reunification. Thus, it is clear that we will devote greater passion to this work than foreigners.

However, one thing that we should keep in mind is that a supplementary provision of the agreement between the ROK and the United States stipulates that when the ROK wants to transfer technology offered from the United States to a third party, it should obtain prior consent from the United States. Therefore, it is desirable that the two countries participate in solving this issue as common partners.

One Million-megawatt-level Is Adequate

It was learned that North Korea is building 200,000 kilowatt-level gas-cooling graphite moderated reactor in Taechon, North Pyongan Province. However, what we would like to recommend to North Korea is a 1 million-kilowatt-level pressurized light-water-moderated reactor.

The reason for this is that we have developed this type of reactor in earnest. We also plan on building two more reactors each at Yonggwang and Ulchin. Therefore, if North Korea chooses this type of reactor, enormous benefits would be guaranteed not only in terms of expenses in design and construction, but also in its operation and management.

I propose building a pressurized light-water-moderated reactor on the Armistice Line or in its vicinity. Joint use of electrical power in the course of designing and building the reactor and even after its inauguration [chungong] is ideal as was seen in the case of the pressurized light-water reactor in Daya Bay, a joint-venture project between China's Guangdong Province and Hong Kong. This reactor is a replica of ours in Ulchin.

It is also desirable for South Korea to take charge of operations for the first five years following its inauguration in order to avoid management confusion.

Armistice Line Area Is Adequate

Increasing the voltage of electricity generated from this power station to the 800- or 1,000-kilovoltage A-class is necessary for this station to play the leading role in the construction of a power transmission network after national reunification.

When North Korea's nuclear facilities are dismantled, there will be a need for a radioactive waste material disposal site. I believe it is desirable for the North Korean side to offer an international-level disposal site for radioactive wastes, which can be used jointly by atomic energy circles in the North and the South, and for the South Korean side to furnish all the technology, equipment and expenses. If this is realized, it will be the symbol of genuine reconciliation and cooperation between the North and the South.

Furthermore, it may be advantageous for the South Korean side, in addition to building social overhead facilities [sahoe kanjobsisol] in the station's vicinity to offer support and cooperation in technological domains to which North Korea's technological camp has had no access, such as safety engineering and quality control of atomic energy, measures for quality insurance, cost computation, process management, and establishment of regulations on atomic energy safety. In addition, intensive training for those who will work on design, manufacture, construction, operation, repair and safety, should be carried out.

The Atomic Energy Training Institute of the Korea Electric Corporation is world-renowned for its outstanding, educational and training facilities. In addition, the Atomic Energy Research Institute has invited and trained leading atomic energy experts from over 10 developing countries each year in answer to requests by the IAEA. The fact that it enjoys a very favorable reputation around the world is indeed something of which to be proud. While we train foreigners in foreign languages, it would be truly worthwhile if we could jointly discuss technological problems with our fellow scientists and technicians in the North who will design, build, and operate our atomic reactors.

North-South Technological Exchange Should Be Realized

Sending our members to the North for training in order to learn specific technology in which the North is advanced is desirable. With a view to laying a foundation for this, technological circles in the North and the South should make joint efforts to unify technological terms in each sector and to formulate technological standards.

Novelist Hwang Sok-yong allegedly heard President Kim Il-song say, "We will not adhere [kosuhachi anketta] to socialism. Now, who would believe that?" If this is true, there cannot be any reason for the North and the South to not carry out mutual technological exchanges.

With a view to building a foundation for genuine North-South cooperation, North Korea should make joint efforts with the South to shut down its gas-cooling reactor whose safety has been seriously suspect, and dismantle reprocessing facilities which constantly invoke international troubles. At the same time, North Korea should make efforts with us to resolve the shortage of electricity by building and operating the 1-million-kilowatt level pressurized light-water-moderated reactor.

Meanwhile, South Korea should expedite the creation of reunification funds and the establishment of organizations in each specialized field that will contribute to achieving these projects.

Board Provides Jul Inter-Korean Trade Figures

SK0508083993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0753 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP)—Inter-Korean commercial deals approved by the South Korean Government last month dropped to 41 with a value of 16,715,000 U.S. dollars, approximately half the amount in the same month last year. The figures for July were more or less the same as those in June, which were 39 and 16,932,000 dollars, and compared with 41 and 32,629,000 dollars in the same month last year, said a Unification Board report on the trend of the inter-Korean trade in July.

Thirty-one of the deals worth 15,947,000 dollars were purchases of North Korean products—gold and zinc ingots (89.3 percent), farm and forestry products (5.2 percent), textile products (5.1 percent) and others.

Ten of the deals worth 768,000 dollars were sales, including textile products (68.5 percent) and methanol (26.4 percent). Industry sources attributed the continuing sluggishness in inter-Korean trade partly to a chronic shortage of foreign currency facing the North and partly to wariness on the part of South Korean businesses of discord over the nuclear issue.

Council Urges New 'Comfort Women' Report by Japan

SK0408114093 Seoul YONHAP in English 1119 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 4 (YONHAP)—The Korean council for women forced by Japan to furnish sexual service to Japanese soldiers during World War II, on Wednesday asked the Japanese Government to make clear the issue of legal responsibility for the mobilization of Korean women as sex slaves. In a statement made in response to the second report just issued by the Japanese Government on the "comfort woman" issue, the council charged that the Japanese Government shunned the essence of the "war crime" committed by forcibly mobilizing women as sex slaves.

The council said that Japan had only meagerly admitted to the forcibility employed in gathering women, which it said was the most focal point in the "comfort woman" issue. "We can hardly control our anger at the fact that Japanese officials' listening to testimonies by some surviving victims late last month was exploited in the hastely prepared report," it said.

As problematic points of the Japanese report, the council said Japan only partially and ambiguously recognized the Japanese military's involvement in the operation of the "comfort woman" system, and the report put the women, forced by the Japanese public authority to offer sex service to soldiers, on the same category as Japanese prostitutes. Besides, the report did not mention about the command channel involved in the operation of brothels, did not include Korea and Taiwan in the areas where "comfort women" were kept, and did not give the number of "comfort women."

The council urged Japan to prepare a third report on the "comfort woman" issue by reflecting the problems cited. "We will ask the U.N. Human Rights Subcommittee now in session in Geneva to look into this matter and will soon file a lawsuit at the Japanese prosecution to ask for the punishment of those responsible for the operation of the sex slaves system," it said.

Meanwhile, another private organization, the Society of the Bereaved Families of Pacific War Victims, rejected the Japanese report on "comfort women" as an "unsatisfactory report showing no progress." "There is nothing new in the report except that the Japanese Government partially explained about the forcible mobilzation of such women," it said. The society demanded that the Japanese Government carry on efforts to shed light on the whole truth of the case and make reparation for the victims.

President Receives Message of Thanks From Clinton

SK0508125193 Seoul YONHAP in English 1052 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam on Thursday received a message from U.S. President Bill Clinton, in which the American President thanked President Kim for the hospitality accorded to him during his visit to Korea last month. Clinton said in the message he was pleased to learn that he and President Kim had the common recognition of the challenges now facing Asia.

President Clinton said he expects that the two countries will be able to continue to maintain close cooperation for durable peace and unification on the Korean peninsula and for the expanded economic opportunities for the peoples of the two countries. The American President expressed appreciation to President Kim for the calligraphy given him, saying that the framed calligraphy always reminds him of the kindness and hospitality extended to him during his Seoul visit.

Seoul, U.S. Sign Defense Industry Quality Pact

SK0508023993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States have concluded a defense industry quality guarantee agreement that simplifies procedures of mutual government procurement, the Defense Ministry said Wednesday. Kim Song-sop, director-general of the

Acquisition Policy Bureau, and James Compton, principle deputy assistant secretary of defense for international programs, signed the agreement in Hawaii, where the two countries are preparing for the annual Security Consultative Meeting (SCM).

South Korea will now be able to issue quality guarantees for military equipment, including aircraft maintained here for U.S. procurement, instead of having to refer it to the U.S. side, officials explained. This would have the effect of recognizing South Korea's quality inspection abilities and also bring in foreign currency, they said. Seoul has similar agreements with Canada, France, Britain, Italy and Switzerland.

Four SCM subcommittees have been in session since Tuesday, including the technology cooperation subcommittee, which agreed on 21 areas for joint research. The two sides decided to exchange 13 scientists by end of this year, the officials said.

BAI Request for Defense Data From U.S. 'Difficult'

SK0408150593 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] It has been learned that the data the Board of Audit and Inspection [BAI] has requested from the United States to transfer to our side in connection with the Korea fighter program and the Yulgok project, is, in fact, difficult to transfer. This is partly due to the U.S. lukewarm attitude of protecting its own enterprises. However, this is mainly due to our government's ambiguous attitude in requesting the data. Correspondent Kim Chin-su reports:

[Begin Kim Chin-su recording] The people have doubts about wether the inspection of the Yulgok project will be hushed up or not. As the transfer of the relevant data from the United States becomes difficult, the people's doubts become a reality to a certain degree.

Last month, our government requested the U.S. Government to transfer the data related with the Korean fighter program. The U.S. Government has sent to our side formal replies two or three times. It, however, has not taken any steps to transfer the data. Of course, the U.S. Government has brought forward the reason that it needs to protect its own enterprises. That is, the U.S. Government cannot sacrifice its own enterprises to liquidate the irregularities of other country.

However, a basic problem on this is our own government's lukewarm attitude. Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu revealed that our government has not requested the United States that it transfer the data to our side, but inquired how to get the data that the BAI needs. It is doubted that such a government's lukewarm attitude can get the U.S. Government to transfer the data to our side. [end recording]

Seoul 'Moving To Amend' Military Secrets Law

SK0508034293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP)—The government and ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) are moving to amend the military secrets protection law so that those leaking classified information to foreign countries will receive an "aggravated penalty." This is designed to prevent the recurrence of the recent military secrets leakage to the Seoul bureau chief of Japan's Fuji Television, Masato Shinohara.

In a meeting on Thursday, they also agreed to empower the defense minister to disclose classified information if he deems such disclosure is in the interest of national security. The Defense Ministry will form a security policy council to advise the defense minister about the disclosure of classified information.

Teams Check Operations of Major Overseas Missions

SK0408132393 Seoul YONHAP in English 1148 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 4 (YONHAP)—The office of Chongwadae [presidential offices] secretary for petition and information has been looking into the overall operational conditions of 16 major overseas missions, a Chongwadae official said on Wednesday. The official said that four teams comprising nine officials in all have been checking the missions since last July 24. The probe will be finished on Thursday and the inspectors would return home on Friday and Saturday, he said. The 16 missions include five in the Asian area, four in North America and seven in Europe.

"The probe was necessitated by conflicting interests among government offices that are posting attaches to diplomatic missions abroad, which is so serious that it is considered impossible for a specific ministry alone to work out a reasonable plan to improve the operation of overseas missions," the official said. He said that based on the outcome of the probe, an overall plan will be prepared to improve the situation. This is the first time Chongwadae has ever checked the overall operational situation of major overseas missions, he added.

Kim Holds Meeting With Ruling Party Chairman

SK0508082793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 5 (YONHAP)—Kim Chong-pil, chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party, predicted Thursday that the ruling party's candidates would win the by-elections in Chunchon and Taegu on Aug. 12 by a small margin. Kim made the prediction following his weekly meeting Thursday with President Kim Yong-sam, who returned from a summer vacation in an undisclosed location on Wednesday, according to Deputy Party Spokesman Cho Yong-chik.

Kim Chong-pil declined to disclose details of his discussion with the president on the by-elections, Cho said. In addition to by-election strategy, the president and Kim discussed the Taejon Expo, which is scheduled to open Friday, and the return to Korea of the remains of five leaders of the provisional Korean Government in China during the Japanese colonial era, Cho said.

President Kim was quoted by Kim Chong-pil as saying that Thursday's return of the remains of the five leaders was significant and an "unprecedented event in history," Cho said. President Kim, who had appeared relaxed and happy, probably due to the vacation he just had, had expressed his satisfaction over smooth coordination and consultations between the administration and the ruling party, Cho said.

Ex-President Complains Against Board's Actions

SK0408003893 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 93 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "No in Flap"]

[Text] Reports have it that Former President No Tae-u vented his complaints against the reported move by the Board of Audit and Inspection to "interview" him in connection with the change of the next generation fighters from the originally chosen F-18 to the F-16 in a meeting with Rep. Kim Yun-hwan.

According to reports, the meeting took place at No's home in Yonhitong last week.

Asking Rep. Kim if he meets with President Kim Yong-sam frequently, No was said to have opened that it was not in the overall interests of the nation to bring former presidents to trial.

It is believed that No wanted to have his position conveyed to President Kim through Rep. Kim.

On numerous occasions, President Kim made it clear that he is opposed to questioning former presidents, arguing that it is better to leave them to the judgment of history.

However, Yi Hoe-chang, chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection sticks to its position that no one, not even former and sitting presidents, can run away from its inspection activities.

Ex-Kukje Official Gives 'Clue' to Illegal Dealings

SK0308123693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1132 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP)—A group of former officials of the Kukje-ICC [expansion unknown] business group dissolved in 1985 by the Chon Tu-hwan administration claimed on Tuesday they had secured a clue to "backstage dealings" between ex-President Chon and those industries that took over Kukje-ICC group companies. "This is not a time to disclose details of the clue. But, we have a direct evidence that can furnish clue to tracing the funds which ex-President Chon received from the industries that took over our Kukje-ICC companies," said one of the officials.

Kim Sang-chun, chairman of the Committee for the Restoration of Kukje-ICC Group, said that when the prosecution embark on a probe into the case, they would disclose the clue. Kim said many circumstantial and indirect evidences suggestive of such backstage dealings have already been laid bare through public hearings and parliamentary inspection of government offices. He called for fair investigation of the case by the prosecution. "What is most important in uncovering truth is impartial and thorough investigation by the prosecution," Kim said.

The committee said over the weekend it would file a criminal lawsuit against Chon and several others in connection with the disintegration of the group. The Constitutional Court ruled last week that the dissolution of the business group was unconstitutional.

External Debt Drops With Growth of Overseas Assets

SK0508024093 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Aug 93 p 8

[Text] South Korea's external debt is growing due to the increased issuance of foreign currency bonds by banks, but its net external debt is dropping because overseas assets are soaring, the Bank of Korea said yesterday. Korea's gross external debt was 44.17 billion U.S. dollars in May, up 160 million dollars from 44.01 billion dollars a month earlier and 1.35 billion dollars more than 42.82 billion dollars last year-end.

The long-term obligation rose 600 million dollars to 24.91 billion dollars in May from 24.31 billion dollars at the end of December, while the short-term debt, which has a maturity of less than a year, gained 75 million dollars to 19.26 billion dollars from 18.51 billion dollars. In January-April, long-term and short-term external debt soared 170 million dollars and 1.02 billion dollars, respectively, but long-term debt increased 430 million dollars in May, while the short-term liabilities grew 270 million dollars, according to the bank.

The issuance of Yankee bonds worth 300 million dollars and 200 million dollars by the Korea Development Bank and Export-Import Bank of Korea, respectively, caused the increase in long-term debt in May. Short-term debt decreased in May according to a fall in short-term trade credits due to reduced import consumption and short-term loans for imports of oil. Korea's external assets were 34.01 billion dollars as of May, up 2.29 billion dollars from 31.72 billion dollars last year-end, lowering the net external debt 940 million dollars to 10.16 billion dollars from 11.1 billion dollars.

Personal Networks in S&T Community Examined

SK0108065593 Seoul SINDONG-A in Korean June 93 pp 509-525

[Article by HANGYORE SINMUN correspondent Sin Tong-ho: "Personal Linkages Within the ADD (Agency for Defense Development), the Real Power of Korea's Science and Technology World"]

[Text] The network of individuals from the Agency for Defense Development (ADD) together with the network from the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) are regarded as the two prototypical groups that have moved the field of science and technology in Korea. The numerous intellectuals that have been produced by these two organizations have moved into to administration, research institutes, industry, and academia. Through a two-pronged attack, these networks participate extensively in determining science and technology policy and conducting research.

KIST was established next to Hongnung in Seoul in 1966 with a large number of outstanding intellectuals that the government enticed to return to Korea after having gone to the United States to study during the brain-drain that immediately followed the Korean war. KIST was the first institute in Korea that integrated all industrial technology research. The 20 or so government-sponsored institutes that were established in the seventies and eighties were all modeled after the research officers and fellows of KIST. As such, closely-knit personal groups were formed in each sector within KIST, which soon assumed the role of "midwife of Korean science and technology."

Although the ADD is veiled in a strict shroud of military secrecy, judging from its scale and research costs it is the single largest of all the institutes that the government has founded. Established in 1970, the ADD is now headquartered in Taedok Science Town. It has been the backbone research organization in charge of the Yulgok Project, a recent focus of inspection for wrongdoings in the defense industry. It is in charge of primary research, testing, and development for the selection and development of various weapons systems such as fighter aircraft, submarines, and missiles.

As late as the Sixth Republic, all areas of research as well as the overall research expenditures of the ADD were classified and were thus a "sanctuary from audit and inspection." Immediately after the advent of the new civilian government, however, the 1993 research and development expenditures of the Ministry of National Defense [MND] were made public. Judging from these figures, the ADD budget appears to be around 270 billion won. This is roughly 44 percent of the total 600 billion won invested in research by all 20-plus institutes under the Ministries of Science and Technology, Trade and Industry, Communications, Energy and Resources, and Defense. Most of the money spent by the MND on research that it sponsors is spent on the ADD. The ADD as a single institute appears to spend as much money as all 20-plus other institutes combined.

ADD Grabs Power as the New Military Seizes Power

The formation of a Korean-style military industrial complex by the military engineering world's power elite entered a new stage in the 1980s with the emergence of the New Military [referring to Chon Tu-hwan and his contemporaries that seized power in 1979-1980]. In this process, three fields rapidly expanded as state strategic industries: defense, atomic energy, and information science. With this, the personal linkages within the science and technology world were once again caught in a whirlwind. The KIST group that had dominated the science and technology world of Korea up to the seventies gradually ebbed, and those from the ADD grabbed de facto power.

This "power shift" began when ex- and then-military officers with doctorates who had been leading researchers at the ADD after studying in the United States such as Kim Song-chin (Korea Military Academy [KMA] Class 11), O Myong (KMA Class 18), Hong Song-won (KMA Class 12), and Han Pil-sun (ROKAF [ROK Air Force] Academy) grabbed power within the science and technology world with the 12 December [1979] coup d'etat. These military doctorates rallied together fellow civilian researchers who like themselves had studied in the United States and moved on to ADD, as well as researchers from the Naval and Air Force Academies that had been the mainstream faction within ADD up to then. Together these elements formed the ADD network within the science and technology world.

These ADD scientists continue to form the true power group within the science and technology world. That they all were in one single institute right before 26 October [date of 1979 assassination of President Pak Chong-hui] is both incidental and interesting.

Dr. Kim Song-chin (current chairman of the Advisory Committee for National Science and Technology) was the most powerful individual within the science and technology world among KMA graduates during the Fifth and Sixth Republics. Dr. Kim served as the military science attache to the United States before becoming director of the ADD in January 1979. Dr. O Myong (current chairman of the Taejon Expo Organizing Committee) was an influential person in the information industry. After serving as an associate professor at KMA, he became senior resident fellow at ADD in 1979. Dr. Hong Song-won (current director of the Seoul Branch of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology) spent eight years during the Fifth and Sixth Republics as the secretary for science and technology affairs within the Chongwadae. Dr. Hong also worked as a researcher at ADD from 1976.

Dr. Han Pil-sun is the former director of the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute [KAERI]. He reigned as godfather of the atomic energy world during the Fifth

and Sixth Republics as a doctor of physics who graduated from the Air Force Academy. From 1970 to 1982, Dr. Han developed helmets, laser equipment, parachutes, and other materials in a variety of positions at ADD to include chief of the Third Project Group.

Ph.D.'s that studied at the Naval Academy include Dr. Kang In-ku of the Goldstar Group, Dr. Choe Ho-hyon, and Dr. Paek Chang-hyon, former vice chairman of the Korea Industrial Technology Association (at the time director of the Technology Management Department of ADD). Civilian researchers primarily advanced into research institutes in industry and universities. Dr. Yi Kyong-so, who served as deputy director of ADD and the head of the Taejon Machine Complex (currently president of Tanam Industrial), oversaw the development of guided missiles at Taejon, the most important ADD project. Below him was Dr. Kang In-ku (current head of Goldstar's Central Research Institute). He worked as the head of the Control Systems Group that integrated the guided missiles system. Dr. Choe Ho-hyon (current director of Goldstar Industrial Systems Company's research institute) was the researcher in charge who was tasked with developing the guidance equipment.

Dr. Ku Sang-hoe (currently a researcher at ADD) was in charge of missile experiments at the Anhung Launch Range, while Dr. Kim Ung (professor of physics at Yonsei University) was in charge of explosives development. Han Hong-sop (current vice president of Hanguk Computer) also was a member of the guided missile development team. Dr. Kim Chong-tok (current director of the Electronics Parts Institute of the Production Technology Institute) was the leader of the Telecommunications Project Group at ADD beginning in 1975. And Tae-yong, president of Samsung Aerospace Research Institute, was also a senior researcher at ADD at the time.

So Chong-ku (previous vice minister of science and technology) worked at ADD's Seoul Machine Plant beginning in 1970 and was in charge of development of Army electronics equipment. Dr. Hong Pan-ki developed the Vulcan gun, while Dr. Yi Han-paek (vice president of Kia Automotive) developed military vehicles. Dr. Yi Han-chu, who served as dean of Yonsei University's School of Engineering, was in charge of the biological and chemical areas. Dr. Yi Han-paek has recently received the Korean Technology Award from the government for the contributions he made in transforming civilian-use automobiles to military use.

Not all doctors who attended KMA have worked at ADD. Yi U-chae (KMA 13), who retired as the deputy signals chief at ROKA [ROK Army] Headquarters when the Fifth Republic was launched, became the chairman of the Telecommunications Subcommittee of the Special Committee for National Security Matters [SCNSM]. Afterwards he served as a national constituency assemblyman as well as president of the Korea Telecommunications Authority [KTA], serving as minister of communications during the Sixth Republic. Others who did not go on to work at ADD include: Dr. Yi Chong-o (KMA 13), minister of science and technology from 1980 to 1985; Pak Sung-tok (KMA 12), current president of the Research Institute of Standards and Science; Pak Pyong-kwon (KMA 16), current president of the Basic Science Assistance Center; and Dr. An U-hui (KMA 17), who recently stepped down from the Korea Electrotechnology Research Institute. All these individuals have the shared experience of having served as professors at KMA.

The great majority of doctors who served in the military but did not work at ADD are somewhat distanced from the core of power. Those such as Dr. Kim Song-chin and Dr. O Myong who have followed the course of KMA student to SNU [Seoul National University] student to KMA instructor to study in the United States and then on to ADD are seen as having the "right stuff" within the world of science and technology.

Those From KIST Being Pushed Aside

The reason all these outstanding brains who received their doctorates at prominent U.S. universities were all at ADD at about the same time was because of President Pak Chong-hui's fixation on weapons development. With the normalization of relations between the United States and China and moves toward withdrawing U.S. forces from Korea in the seventies, Pak felt discomforted by the more delicate ROK-U.S. relationship. The ADD was formed in August 1970 under the banner of independent defense. This included the commencement of nuclear weapons and guided missile development. While recruiting overseas brains in utmost secrecy, Pak made the "Heavy Chemical Industry Proclamation" of 1973 in essence a proclamation of military weapons development. From 1974, the Yulgok Project got underway.

If the KIST was the center where all these outstanding intellectuals gathered in the sixties upon returning from the United States, then the ADD was the gathering place for young geniuses of the seventies.

After the 26 October and 12 December incidents, researchers from the ADD joined forces with the SCNSM led by the New Military in 1980. The two electronic engineering doctors, O Myong and Hong Song-won, worked with the SCNSM, while Dr. Yi Chong-o, a professor with Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology two years junior to President Chon Tu-hwan at the military academy, was suddenly promoted to minister of science and technology. Dr. Yu Chong-ryol, who after graduating KMA Class 17 went on to receive his doctorate in mechanical engineering from Illinois University, worked as a researcher at ADD and professor at KMA. Cho Kyong-mok, head of the Atomic Energy Safety Division, and Professor Yun Tok-yong from the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) also worked with the SCNSM.

Former ADD President Kim Song-chin, who graduated at the top of KMA Class 11 that included Generals Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, was appointed as deputy director of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] immediately after the 17 May incident where he led the internal purges.

At this time there was also a great deal of commotion within the science and technology world. On 13 November 1980, doctors with military backgrounds within the New Military group to include Science and Technology Vice Minister Yi Chong-o established a "Plan for the Creation of a Research and Development System and Improved Employment." This combined and integrated the 16 government research institutes that existed at the time into eight institutes. It further took all of these institutes that were dispersed among five ministries and put them all under the Ministry of Science and Technology [MOST]. With this, the "MOST monopoly era" under the Fifth Republic began in full force.

Even just prior to the consolidation, only five of the 16 total government-run research institutes fell under the MOST. Among the remaining 11, five fell under the Ministry of Trade and Industry, three were under the Ministry of Energy and Resources, two were under the Ministry of Finance, and one was under the Ministry of Communications.

The doctors from the New Military, who had quickly risen to power, brought together each of the research and development capabilities that had been under the Ministries of Trade and Industry, Energy and Resources, and Communications and brought them into the MOST. By seizing control of such areas as personnel matters, the science and technology world was in name and in fact within their hands. Gradually individuals from the KIST that had been the true power within the science and technology world were driven from their positions. This included Dr. Choe Hyong-sop, at the time head of KAIST and director of the Science Foundation. With the close confidence of President Pak, Choe was the first head of KIST and during eight years in the seventies served as vice minister of science and technology, acting as the godfather of the KIST personal network. Others included Chon Pyong-tu, then head of KIST, and Yang Chae-hyon, then head of the Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation.

Ironically, the greatest institutional restructuring took place at ADD. Among some 1,800 researchers there, approximately 800 were driven from the institute in the fall of 1980. The person known to have yielded the knife for this large-scale overhaul, termed a purge by many, was then-ADD President Dr. So Chong-uk. One ADD fellow, however, states that the person in charge behind the scenes was in actuality Dr. Kim Song-chin.

"Right after the 17 May incident, Dr. Kim Song-chin promoted So Chong-uk to vice president of ADD and instructed him to reduce the number of personnel by 800. The guided missile development team that had obtained considerable success under the guidance of Dr. Yi Kyong-so was completely devastated. Teams researching biological and chemical weapons as well as high-explosives were also sacrificed. The justification to disband the guided missile team at the time was that they had made a false report to President Pak stating they had independently developed a guided missile while in fact they had merely copied U.S. technology. This was an unconvincing excuse, however."

There are many who claim that this purge carried out by the New Military forces was done in large part in consideration of the United States. Clearly Korea's independent missile development had become a thorn in the side of the United States. President Chon Tu-hwan, aware of this, carried out the purges at ADD just before his first visit to the United States.

ADD's Guided Missile Development

How far had ADD's guided missile development progressed by then? According to statements by a researcher at the time, just one year before President Pak was assassinated, the ADD Guided Missile Development Team had launched one rocket from a test range in Chungchong Province amid tight secrecy. Development had progressed so successfully that the launch hit a perfect bulls-eye in an island out at sea. Allegedly, the range of this successful guided missile would have put Pyongyang within its reach. The most outstanding minds of Korean science were assembled on the Guided Missile Development Team. Dr. Yi Kyong-so was in charge of it. Dr. Yi was a gifted individual who studied at MIT after graduating from SNU's School of Engineering. After serving as senior researcher at KIST in 1969, he totally devoted himself to guided missile development after entering ADD at its founding in 1972.

Dr. Yi Kyong-so's family is famous for its incredible wealth and academic prowess. He is an in-law of an in-law of President No. His brother, Harvard graduate Yi Pong-so, served as the minister of energy and resources. His father, Yi Pil-sok, was the head of International Fire and Marine Insurance. Dr. Yi Kyong-so currently runs Tanam Industry, a manufacturer of military communications equipment. This company became the topic of discussion in 1992 when it gained the rights to provide cordless beeper service in the Seoul area. Even having departed the science and technology world, Dr. Yi maintains his links by serving as the deputy managing director of the Science Foundation as well as an advisor to the government.

An evaluation of the ramification of the purges at ADD came some 10 years later around 1990, the mid-point of the Sixth Republic. Intelligence reports said that North Korea had developed a guided missile with a range of over 1,000 kilometers, making missile development an urgent project. The MND sent the Special Inspection Group over to ADD to conduct an audit, after which it was reported to President No. The defense minister at

the time was Chong Ho-yong, a KMA classmate of Dr. Kim Song-chin. The report he received from the Special Inspection Group was that the research capability of ADD had deteriorated greatly as a result of the large-scale purges of the eighties, and not a single piece of the valuable research data and test results from the guided missile development of the late seventies remained. It had all disappeared. President No is said to have been infuriated at this.

ADD soon after recommenced full-scale missile development. According to an agreement concluded in 1990 with the United States, however, missile development is being conducted under strict provisions, to include regular inspection by the United States and a range limit of 180 kilometers.

These conditions are part of an "unequal treaty" that is much stronger than customary international precedent. Under the Missile Technology Control Regime [MTCR] applied by powers such as the United States to underdeveloped countries, no country is allowed to develop a missile with a range of over 300 kilometers or a payload of over 500 kilograms. Under those conditions, exports of dual-use technologies (those sensitive military technologies that may be used for civilian or military purposes) are allowed. Yet the United States demanded even stronger conditions for our country.

Kim Song-chin, Swept Out of Power

Though some researchers driven out of ADD in the fall of 1980 returned overseas, a considerable number of them spread out through domestic industry and academia where they work either at company research institutes or as professors. Their purges actually allowed them to form an enormous network with roots in a variety of fields to include government, industry, and academia.

Dr. Kim Song-chin, former NSP deputy director, is known to have contributed significantly to this phenomenon. Dr. Kim at first led the purges; however, after he himself lost his job he took the lead in acting as a go-between for researchers of ADD to find jobs in defense companies. The majority of these defense companies were large conglomerates, and the rapid proliferation of research institutes in the eighties provided an excellent opportunity for the ADD researchers to exercise considerable influence not only in government but throughout industry.

During the reign of the New Military, Dr. Kim Song-chin was the most influential power in the world of science and technology, being a classmate of the two presidents from KMA Class 11. Dr. Kim occupied the four most powerful positions within the science and technology arena: minister of science and technology; minister of communications; chief director of the Science Foundation; and chairman of the National Science and Technology Advisory Council.

Dr. Kim is known to be virtually the only person within the science and technology arena to have had direct one-on-one access to the president during the Fifth and Sixth Republics. One MOST official stated, "President Chon Tu-hwan and even President No Tae-u would always state, 'When it comes to science and technology, leave it to Kim Song-chin.' Whenever the minister of science and technology or heads of subordinate research institutes were appointed, the president always asked Dr. Kim Song-chin for his opinion. Because of his closeness to the president, individuals and officials within the science and technology world tried their hardest to gain access to him."

Dr. Kim graduated at the very top of KMA Class 11, after which he was admitted to the School of Social Sciences at SNU in accordance with the customary practice of giving the number one and number two graduates of KMA a choice of going to any university they chose upon graduation. After the 16 May incident, however, Kim strangely took off to study abroad in the United States where he majored in physics and machine engineering. One official of the Ministry of Communications well acquainted with Kim stated the following concerning Kim's reason for majoring in natural sciences, a rarity for a KMA graduate in their youth: "At the time of the 16 May incident, Dr. Kim was serving as an advisor to the commander, Capital Garrison Command. There, he made a statement opposing military intervention in politics, and this was a factor blocking further promotion as a soldier. That is why he chose to do what he did."

The influence exerted by Dr. Kim on the science and technology world is expansive. According to those around him, Dr. Kim was unable to keep his hands off of the four major issues affecting the community at the time of the Fifth and Sixth Republics: personnel selection to include ministers and research institute heads; the defense industry; atomic energy; and the information industry. Although he led the massive purges at ADD, he became deeply involved in defense science and technology as well as the defense industry. He was also responsible for reorganizing the ADD, previously dominated through the seventies by Naval and Air Force Academy graduates, so that it is now centered around KMA graduates.

The atomic energy field was no exception either. Having become the minister of science and technology in 1985, Dr. Kim Song-chin formed a trio with Han Pil-sun, with whom Kim had shared a brother-like relationship since their days together studying in the United States, and Pak Chong-ki, a fellow KMA graduate. With the construction of the Number 11 and Number 12 atomic power plants (Yonggwang Number 3 and Number 4), this trio began major surgery on the atomic power industry, commencing a plan to obtain technology self-sufficiency in this field.

The MOST Within the Chongwadae

While holding a monopoly on the atomic energy market in Korea, U.S. Westinghouse had been extremely stingy when it came to technology transfer. When the main contractor for power plants Number 11 and Number 12 changed from Westinghouse to Combustion Engineering, Korea stepped forward on the path to obtaining design self-sufficiency in atomic power generating plants.

This plan caused great stirs both domestically and internationally. Even some domestic specialists believed that design self-sufficiency in atomic power plants at the current stage of Korea's development was rash, insisting that such plans be delayed 10 years. Of course, Westinghouse also pitched a fit. Unable to receive even one order for an atomic power plant within the United States after the Three Mile Island incident, Westinghouse held high expectations for Korea as an export market. To Westinghouse, Korea's change of main contractors was a great threat.

Westinghouse's lobbying capabilities, known to some as the "mafia of the atomic energy world," was too much for a smaller corporation like Combustion Engineering to compete with. In the end, Dr. Kim Song-chin left his position as minister of science and technology in January 1986.

Even after leaving the position of minister, Dr. Kim retained his position as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission until 1990, in accordance with the revised Atomic Energy Law (promulgated in May 1986) that was submitted to the National Assembly while he was still minister. There, he exercised influence from behind the scenes, ensuring the successful conclusion of the construction contract for plants Number 11 and 12 with Combustion Engineering in September 1986.

However, in 1988 the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Committee sent notice of refusal to certify the safety of these two plants. When it soon thereafter became known that this "piecemeal generator" was redesigned to operate at a reduced output of only 1 million vice 1.27 million kilowatts, a great stir was caused. Anti-nuclear groups such as the Kongchuryon opposed construction of the Number 11 and 12 plants with a 1-million-person signature drive.

The information industry field was not Dr. Kim's specialty. Even so, President Chon Tu-hwan appointed Kim to be the first chairman of the National Computerization Agency in 1987. This position was tasked with overseeing the five national trunked computer networks: the Administration, National Defense, Public Security, Financial, and Education Networks.

Even in the Sixth Republic, Dr. Kim was appointed as the chairman of the Advisory Committee for National Science and Technology. This agency advises the president on science and technology matters, while the chairman acts as the overall manager of the science and technology world. The great majority of policies that Dr. Kim suggested to President No Tae-u as the head of this only constitutionally established organization were accepted and became the government's established policy exactly as Kim suggested them or with only minor revisions. It is no exaggeration to state that the Advisory Committee acted as the "MOST inside the Chongwadae."

O Myong, Leader of Information Science

The next forerunner of the science and technology community following Dr. Kim Song-chin that emerged from ADD is Dr. O Myong.

If the seventies can be called the era of heavy chemical industry, then the eighties was the information age. In this regard, Dr. O's theories on the information community pioneered Korea during the Fifth and Sixth Republics on the path toward an information society.

Dr. O, a KMA Class 18 member, graduated from Kyonggi Middle and High Schools. After going through the Department of Electronic Engineering at SNU, Dr. O obtained his doctorate from the State University of New York Graduate School. Dr. O served as an associate professor at KMA from 1966, and then moved on to become senior fellow at ADD. Dr. O was in that position when the 12 December incident broke out, at which time he entered the SCNSM Industry and Resources Subcommittee, retiring from the military as a colonel. He also spent one year as the Chongwadae secretary for science and technology working under the senior secretary for economic affairs.

Dr. O set the record for being vice minister of communications for six years and two months from 1981 to 1987. He served around one year in the Sixth Republic as minister of communications, after which he returned to his alma mater of the State University of New York as a professor before returning in 1989 to follow Na Ung-pae as the chairman of the Taejon Exposition Organizing Committee.

Dr. O's rise to become Chongwadae secretary for science and technology is known to have been at the recommendation of Kim Chae-ik (killed in 1983 in the Aungsan bombing incident). Kim was Dr. O's senior by one year at Kyonggi High School and was senior secretary for economic affairs in 1980. Dr. O's draft plan to develop the information industry included pursuing development in three major strategic industries: computers, semiconductors, and electronic telephone switches. This draft plan would become the basis for the information and telecommunications revolution of the Fifth and Sixth Republics. The core of major players who led the establishment of this policy at the time was Senior Secretary Kim Chae-ik, Science and Technology Secretary O Myong, and Communications Minister Choe Sun-tal.

In 1981, Dr. O moved on to become minister of communications. There he formed the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute [ETRI] by combining the Telecommunications Institute subordinate to the Ministry of Communications, the Electronics Technology Institute under the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Electric Institute under the Ministry of Energy and Resources. Tens of billions of won were invested in research—virtually unimaginable at the time—after which Korea's first personal computer, TDX electronic switching system, high-integrated memory, and medium-sized computer were developed.

Dr. O also began the modernization of telecommunications, the basis of an information society. During his eight years of service as minister and vice minister of communications, Dr. O's accomplishments included: establishment of ETRI in 1981; establishment of Data Communication [DACOM] of Korea in 1982; commencement of the Five National Trunked Computer Networks Project in 1983; establishment of Korea Mobile Telecommunications Corporation [KMTC] in 1984; development of the TDX-1 in 1985; commencement of construction of the underground fiber optic cable link between Seoul and Pusan in 1986; completion of the nationwide automation of telephones and the surpassing of the 10-million mark in total number of telephone circuits in 1987; and operation of the Worldwide Integrated Network Service with the 1988 Olympics.

During the process of selection of a second mobile telecommunications provider that shook the world in 1992, Dr. O as an individual presented a plan for an integrated consortium. The government then faced accusations of awarding special favors in the project even before the contractor was named as rumor began to circulate that Sunkyong had been selected as the company for the project. O Myong, then chairman of the Taejon Expo Organizing Committee, went around to Sunkyong Group Chairman Choe Chong-hyon and other consortia leaders and attempted to convince them of his plan to take the over-400 companies of the six consortia and combine them into one single consortium.

Yet at the time his plan was rejected by both the government and industry. The Kim Yong-sam government is known to be positively considering a plan for a combined consortium in selecting the provider of the second mobile telecommunications.

The Atomic Energy World of the "Han Pil-sun Division"

Another powerful network within ADD is centered around Dr. Han Pil-sun. For seven years during the Fifth and Sixth Republics, Dr. Han Pil-sun served as the director of the KAERI. It is no exaggeration to state that Dr. Han singlehandedly took responsibility for Korea's atomic energy research and development. His followers, known as the "Han Pil-sun Division" [sadan], form yet another network within the world of atomic energy.

Dr. Han graduated from the Air Force Academy in 1957. He then entered the Physics Department at SNU. In 1962 he went to study abroad at the University of Illinois where he received his master's and doctoral degrees. After returning to Korea in 1969, he went into ADD in 1970 and worked as the director of the Third Project Bureau. He moved over to KAERI in 1982, later being appointed the director of the Taedok Engineering Center.

Although Dr. Han's becoming the foremost power within the atomic energy rule is in part due to his precipitous drive, his close relationship with Dr. Kim Song-chin and former Interior Minister An Ung-mo is also known to have played a role in his advance. When Dr. Kim Song-chin majored in physics during his study in the United States, he learned mathematics from Dr. Han Pil-sun who was gifted in that field. In return, Dr. Kim taught English to Dr. Han, an area in which the former was strong. There are some who even say that the Kim-Han relationship was similar to that between a deaf and a blind person.

Through this relationship, Dr. Han Pil-sun, who had researched fiber helmets and lasers at ADD, suddenly moved on to KAERI in 1982 where he served as the director of Taedok Engineering Center, a subordinate facility of KAERI (at the time called the Energy Institute). As the director, Dr. Han succeeded in localizing nuclear fuel for heavy water reactors. Han then went on to become president of the Korea Nuclear Fuel Corporation (from 1983 to 1990) and the director of KAERI (from 1984 to 1991). For nearly 10 years he was the number one man within the atomic energy field, expanding the atomic energy industry by enormous leaps and bounds.

Having taking charge of KAERI, Dr. Han moved all the veterans who had run the institute during the seventies to secure leisurely jobs such as the Atomic Energy Safety Center and other newly created organs subordinate to KAERI. He then aligned a team of young researchers in their thirties and forties and pursued large-scale development of atomic energy. Those veteran researchers who were pushed to the background included Cha Chong-hui (then director of KAERI), Kim Tong-hun (senior fellow director), Yi Sang-hun (director of the Safety Review Department), No Chae-sik (minister of the environment), Pak In-yong (director of the Atomic Reactor Measurement and Controls Institute), and Yi Chang-kon.

The early period of the Fifth Republic was the period in which KAERI faced its worse predicament. Unlike the illustrious KAERI of the seventies, with President Pak Chong-hui's open secret announcement that he was ready to develop nuclear weapons, during the early eighties KAERI was simply an unneeded nuisance and burden that stood as an obstacle to the improvement of ROK-U.S. relations as seen by the New Military.

The fact that KAERI could still be so successful in its research and development in spite of this was because of ex-military figures to include Kim Song-chin (then minister of science and technology), Pak Chong-ki (then president of Korea Electric Power Corporation), and Han Pil-sun (then director of KAERI) in the three major positions within the atomic energy world and the honeymoon relationship they shared with the government.

With this honeymoon relationship and the large-scale construction of atomic power plants, a policy of self-sufficiency in atomic energy was firmly established. The policy included several projects contained in the draft revision of the Atomic Energy Law presented to the National Assembly in November 1985 (ratified in May 1986), the same year that the 214th meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission met in July. These projects included development of nuclear fuel for light-water reactors, self-sufficiency in atomic reactor system design, and construction of atomic waste material processing plants.

"There is No Nation That Doesn't Conduct Reprocessing Research"

Dr. Han, born in North Korea, is known as an individual with a strong conviction that self-sufficiency in atomic energy technology carries greater significance than the simple peaceful provision of energy. One official of KAERI who came into contact with Han on a frequent basis stated, "Dr. Han showed a great zeal for reprocessing, always emphasizing that among those countries that use atomic energy throughout the world, there is not a single country that does not conduct reprocessing research."

Han's strong attachment to reprocessing was completely frustrated in 1991 immediately after he departed his position as KAERI director as President No announced his Denuclearization Declaration. Even so, some still feel that the ultimate purpose of the two large research facilities that were constructed during his tenure at KAERI, the multipurpose research reactor and the post-irradiation test facility, were designed for reprocessing. Should the nuclear fuel emitted from the multipurpose research reactor be reprocessed at the post-irradiation test facility, then our country could extract plutonium, the fuel for nuclear weapons.

It was in this context that KAERI Director Han Pil-sun commenced construction of the multipurpose research reactor with a budget of 50 billion won (anticipated completion in 1994), while finishing construction on the post-irradiation test facility in 1987 at a cost of 20 billion won.

As the term implies, a post-irradiation test facility tests to see whether nuclear fuel that has been burned in an atomic energy reactor has been burned properly. President Pak Chong-hui, having declared his intention to develop nuclear weapons in the mid-seventies, intended to acquire such a facility from France. Yet due to U.S. pressure, Dr. Han Pil-sun in lieu of a reprocessing facility imported materials from France and built the post-irradiation test facility.

The purpose of building the multipurpose research reactor that is being constructed through international joint research with Canada is also to conduct materials testing and to produce radioactive isotopes. It is known, however, that with changes to just some portions of the facility, highly pure plutonium used as fuel for nuclear weapons can be obtained if necessary. Although there are currently nine atomic energy plants in operation domestically, it is virtually impossible to extract military-use plutonium from the nuclear fuel obtained from these reactors.

Construction of the multipurpose research reactor was a project suddenly decided upon by the Chongwadae in 1985 as intelligence was obtained that North Korea was constructing a 30,000 kilowatt large-scale research atomic reactor at Yongbyon. Also supporting the rumor that this was for the production of plutonium is the fact that President Pak Chung-hui, who had pursued nuclear weapons development, had pursued the acquisition of a research reactor from Canada (the NRX).

Dr. Han Pil-sun's plan to expand nuclear facilities is seen as having ostensibly focused on acquiring facilities and technology for peaceful objectives while pursuing a circuitous strategy of preparing for a time of crisis. Yet the post-irradiation facility into which such large amounts of construction costs were invested is functioning at a very low operating rate due to absolute controls and surveillance of nuclear fuel by the United States. The multipurpose research reactor that originally was scheduled for completion in 1990 has encountered great setbacks, being delayed two separate times due to such problems as inadequate design and lack of cooperation from Canada, the country responsible for producing the reactor. Its current completion date is set for 1994.

In the process, what had originally been allocated 50 billion won has now snowballed into a 96 billion won (142.6 billion won if secondary facilities are included) project. This has been one of the major reasons for the depletion of the MOST's research and development funds.

The plan to construct a nuclear waste site at Anmyon Island is also known to have been the work of Dr. Han Pil-sun. The concept of constructing a second atomic power facility on Anmyon Island, taking all the spent nuclear fuel and medium-, low-level nuclear waste produced by all of Korea's atomic power plants, bringing it to Anmyon, and conducting research infers that thought was being given in large measure to reprocessing.

That thought was being given to reprocessing is also proven by the fact that in August 1990, just before the decision was made to construct a nuclear waste site in Anmyon Island, such a proposal was made in the Long-Term Atomic Energy Development Plan (1990-2020) drafted by MOST and based upon reports made by the Energy Issues Institute of Aju University and KAERI.

This draft plan is known to have reflected in great part KAERI Director Han Pil-sun's opinions. It called for commencement of basic technology research of spent nuclear fuel separation processing beginning in 1993, with construction beginning in 1998 on a pilot plant capable of testing 50 tons of material a year. From 2005 to 2015, a commercial-use plant would be constructed capable of 500 tons annual production. Here, the term separation processing [pulli chori] implies reprocessing.

The Han Pil-sun era came to an end, however with the Anmyon Island incident followed by President No's Denuclearization Declaration in 1991. The Denuclearization Declaration stated that Korea would not possess reprocessing facilities.

Although the era of Dr. Han Pil-sun personally may have come to a close, the Han Pil-sun Division within the world of atomic energy built over nearly 10 years continues to exert enormous influence on the government's atomic energy policy. Dr. Im Chang-saeng, an MIT graduate named to the KAERI director position to succeed Dr. Han, is a classic Han Pil-sun Division member.

One particularly noteworthy point is the fact that following Dr. Han Pil-sun's departure, the government's nuclear development policy is becoming even stronger than in the past. In October 1991, just one year after the Anmyon Island incident broke out, the Ministry of Energy and Resources solidified a Long-term Energy Supply and Demand Plan that called for the construction of 26 atomic power plants by 2006. Afterwards in July 1992, the Atomic Energy Commission established a Mid- to Long-term Atomic Energy Research and Development Plan. This epoch-making plan calls for development of 34 atomic energy projects, to include a high-speed breeder reactor into which 2 trillion won will be invested by 2001.

If anything changed following the Anmyon Island incident and the Denuclearization Declaration, it was the deletion from the Mid- to Long-term Atomic Energy Research and Development Plan of portions on reprocessing technology research emphasized by Dr. Han Pil-sun. However, reprocessing will likely continue to be a point of contention as time goes by. In order put into practical use one of the stated objectives of the plan, a high-speed breeder reactor, it is imperative to secure plutonium, the fuel for such a reactor. Additionally, former Science and Technology Minister Kim Chin-hyon's stated several times during his tenure, "We will consider the overseas reprocessing and importing of plutonium."

So Chong-uk's Surgery on the Science and Technology World

Another figure that cannot be overlooked as a central figure in the powerful network of former and current ADD figures is Dr. So Chong-uk. It is possible that there is no other figure like Dr. So, who rose to the level he did as a bureaucrat during the Fifth and Sixth Republics in spite of the fact that he was not a KMA graduate.

Dr. So graduated from the Department of Electrical Engineering at SNU in 1957, after which he immediately entered the faculty at the Air Force Academy. For 13 years he served as a professor in the Department of Electronic Engineering while obtaining his master's and doctoral degrees in electronic engineering from the University of Texas. After that, Dr. So entered ADD as a researcher at the office-chief level.

Dr. So, a telecommunications specialist, received repeated promotions within the institute. Through his connection with Dr. Kim Song-chin, Dr. So rose to become institute director with the advent of the Fifth Republic. As ADD director, Dr. So had the ignominious role of firing some 800 agency employees. Dr. So moved on to Korea Telecom in 1984 as the director of the Technology Branch at the request of Dr. O Myong, a previous junior to So who was then vice minister of communications. There, So had overall supervision of the electronic switching system (TDX) development project up to December 1989.

In 1990, Dr. So rose to become vice minister of science and technology right after Kim Chin-hyon was appointed minister. Dr. So served as vice minister of science and technology for a year and a half until he moved on to become KIST director in July 1992. During that time, Dr. So was in charge of the greatest overhaul of science and technology world undertaken during the Sixth Republic.

This was the so-called evaluation project and functional reorganization of government-sponsored research institutes. Economic bureaucrats stated that research results from government-run institutions were extremely sluggish, raising the need to evaluate their effectiveness. In accordance with instructions issued by President No Tae-u in March 1991, a project to evaluate and reorganize government-run institutes was begun. This project raised much criticism from researchers. It was termed a "behind-closed-doors reorganization" that "intended to tighten control of institutes" and "reduce the capabilities of government-run institutes and conduct a mass reorganization of researchers in order to change to a large-conglomerate-centered research and development system."

Minister Kim Chin-hyon was unfamiliar with what conditions were actually like within these institutes. Thus Dr. So Chong-uk directly took charge as the chief of the Joint Government and Civilian Government-run Institute Evaluation Team, a position from which he led the reorganization. The results of this project, however, were so negative that the president himself publicly expressed his displeasure. Only a handful of large conglomerates welcomed the results, with researchers and even university professors expressing their opposition to such items as abolishment and consolidation of institutes, reduction

of institutes' functions, termination of government-sponsored research that was redundant with civilian companies, and even a curtailment of researchers that exceeded the set quota. The fallout from the team's findings remains even today.

Dr. So Chong-uk moved on to become KIST director in July 1992. In April 1993, however, So left this position before even fulfilling his one-year term with the emergence of the civilian government. It is evident even here that under the Kim Yong-sam government, the influence of ex-military Ph.D.s will be gradually reduced.

Even so, these ADD doctors who held power over the science and technology world during the Fifth and Sixth Republics were the elites of the service academies. They have formed an expansive network within the world of science and technology. Because of their extensive experience in science and technology policy formulation, administration, and large-scale and complex projects such as missile development, it does not appear as though their influence will easily be reduced.

Forced Changes to KIST

For three years following the Korean war, some 1,700 of our nation's top brains in the field of natural sciences went to the United States through the mediation of the U.S. Military Government [as published]. The number of scientists in our country at the time barely exceeded 100, while there were approximately 1,000 technicians. These individuals served at places such as the engineering and medical departments of Kyongsong [Keijo] Imperial University, technical colleges, and government-run research and testing organizations such as the Central Industry Institute, the Central Geology Survey Office, and the Agricultural Products Inspection Office. With so few individuals, the departure of around 1,700 students to study in the United States was quite an enormous brain drain.

The military regime that came into power with the 16 May incident hedged all their bets on economic reconstruction. Yet as soon as they awakened to the fact that they faced a shortage of technicians along with a shortage of capital, the began to focus all their efforts on enticing these aforementioned overseas brains to return. Although the creation of KIST in 1966 was in part due to a promise by U.S. President Johnson to President Pak Chong-hui to build an engineering university in return for the participation of ROK forces in the Vietnam war, KIST was also significant in that it was the nation's first integrated industrial technology institute composed of outstanding intellects who returned from overseas.

At the time of its foundation in 1966, President Pak would visit the construction site of the Hongnung Institute nearly monthly, giving encouragement to the researchers and personnel there. This is the degree to which Pak had special interest in the institute. The government also dedicated great efforts into enticing outstanding geniuses to work here, gathering together nearly all of the intelligent individuals that were in the United States.

During the Fifth and Sixth Republics, however, KIST was required to undergo serious changes. With the emergence of the New Military, KIST was combined with the Korea Advanced Institute of Science (KAIS) in early 1981 to form the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST). In 1989, the academic and research departments once again gained autonomy as the institute was divided into KIST and KAIST. In 1991, KIST's research functions were reduced as part of the functional reorganization of government-run institutions. Significant reorganizations took place on several occasions. The institute was tasked with research planning and task evaluation as its major mission. In the process, the institute's status dropped much lower than it had in the past.

The appointment of Dr. So Chong-uk from the ADD as KIST director in July 1992 was an "incident" that shows straightforwardly the degree to which the network of individuals that had served with the previously high-flying KIST now faced the threat of collapse. Since its establishment in 1966, not once had KIST been headed by a director that had come from an outside institution.

Moreover, Dr. So Chong-uk's appointment as KIST director after having headed ADD was essentially a "disgrace." ADD was a "territory" occupied by KIST individuals up until the emergence of the New Military elite. In the early stages of ADD toward the first half of the seventies, President Pak sent large numbers of researchers from KIST—then at its peak of strength—to ADD when the latter was unable to achieve results that measured up to Pak's expectations.

Dr. Sim Mun-taek (currently professor of chemistry at Kyonghui University) and Dr. Kim Chae-kwan (currently professor of machine engineering at Inchon University), two KIST officials, were appointed director and deputy director of ADD, respectively. Dr. Kim Hun-chol (former director of the Korea Institute of Machinery and Metals) was appointed director of the Chinhae Machinery Plant. Officials from other organizations who originally started their careers with KIST such as Dr. To Chong-sop and Dr. Hyon Kyong-o also moved to ADD where they "occupied" the institute. In this process, those who began with ADD developed a near antagonistic sense of competition toward KIST, according to those in the field.

Then following the 26 October incident [the 1979 assassination of President Pak Chong-hui] the situation became reversed. ADD ex-military Ph.D.'s participated in the Special Committee for National Security Matters in large numbers, forming links with the core of power and then taking charge of the MOST and other research institutes. Their counterattack directed against those from KIST began. At this time, many of the first-generation leaders of KIST serving as directors or other

officials within government-run research institutes left their positions in large numbers.

Typical examples of this were Dr. Choe Hyong-sop (currently an advisor to Pohang Steel), Dr. Sim Mun-taek (former dean of Kyonghui University), Dr. Yi Han-chu (professor at Yonsei University), Dr. Yang Chae-hyon (former vice dean of Tanguk University), Dr. Han Sang-chun (former dean of Hanyang University), Dr. Kim Chae-kwan (former dean of the College of Engineering, Inchon University), and Dr. Yi Chan-chu (deputy director of Korea Institute for Economics and Technology).

Among these, Dr. Choe Hyong-sop is regarded as the godfather of the KIST network. He has served as director of KAERI (1962), was the first director of KIET (from 1966 to 1971), and served the longest as minister of science and technology (from 1971 to 1978). Dr. Choe established KIET, established Taedok Science Town, and guided nuclear development under the absolute trust of President Pak. He laid the foundation for our country's science and technology in its founding stages.

Maelstrom of Reorganization of Government-run Research Institutes

The periods during which the leaders of the KIST network were driven from their position virtually coincides with the combining and restructuring of government-run institutions that took place on two occasions. First-generation KIST leaders such as Dr. Choe Hyong-sop and Chon Pyong-tu as mentioned above left their positions during the first consolidation of institutions that took place in 1980 with the advent of the Fifth Republic. Second-generation KIST leaders were able to retain their positions as directors of government-run institutions subordinate to the MOST, including Pak Won-hui (KIST director), Song Ki-su (Systems Engineering Research Institute director), Kim Hun-chol (Korea Institute of Machine and Metals director), and Kyong Sang-hyon (ETRI director). Even these individuals were driven out in large numbers from their positions immediately after the second round of government-run research institute reorganization in 1992 entitled the "functional reorganization of government-run research institutes."

The mainstay forces behind these two reorganizations were those Ph.D.s from both ADD and the military. Thus those who are from the KIST network are insisting that the reorganization of government-run institutes was intended to drive out KIST people. In spite of this overhaul of institute directors in 1992, not only were ex-military officials not put under any pressure to resign, some even had their terms of office extended beyond their expiration. These individuals included Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science Director Pak Sung-tok (KMA Class 12), Maritime Institute Director Pak Pyong-kwon (KMA Class 16), An U-hui, (KMA Class 17), director of Korea Electrotechnology Research Institute, as well as former ADD officials such as Hong Chae-hak, director of Korea Aerospace Research Institute.

Among the institute directors from the KIST network that were driven from their jobs, Song Ki-su and Kim Hun-chol are known to have received blatant pressure from the MOST to resign. Pak Won-hui, Kyong Sang-hyon (who rose to become the first vice minister of communications under the Kim Yong-sam government), and Chae Yong-pok were unable to extend their terms when they expired and had to step down. Of course, the MOST justified its moves to have these individuals step down by saying that they had served in their director positions for protracted periods of time, and that opportunities needed to be provided to younger individuals. In reality, however, these individuals insist that there were strong hints of retaliation for their resistance or opposition to the reorganization of government-run institutes.

Amid the whirlwind of institute reorganization in 1992, former KIST individuals were nearly all driven from government-subordinate institutes. However, together with the ADD network they continue to form the backbone network within the commercial sector where government influence is less pervasive. The leaders of this network include Yi Yong-tae (chairman of Sambo [Trigem] Computer), Pae Sun-gun (president of Daewoo Electronics), Choe Nam-sok (director of Lucky-Goldstar's Central Research Center), Kim Chung-sop (director of Cheil Confectioners' Consolidated Research Center) and Yi Song-kyu (special lecturer at Sammi).

Signs of ADD Network Disintegration

As the blade of the Kim Yong-sam government's reform knife is aimed at the defense industry, a field previously regarded as a sanctuary, reorganization of networks within the science and technology world appears inevitable. It is clear that as they grow further from the core of power, the enormous network of former ADD officials cannot help but undergo a process of gradual disintegration. With the advent of the new government, the Advisory Committee for National Science and Technology that had been headed by Dr. Kim Song-chin has in reality ceased operations. KIST Director So Chong-uk, previously of ADD, and KAERI Director Im Chang-saeng, a successor to the atomic energy world's "Han Pil-sun Division," have stepped down. The subsequent dismissal of other former military officials such as Maritime Research Institute Director Pak Pyong-kwon and Electrotechnology Research Institute Director An U-hui shows that there are already indications of the network dissolving.

In spite of this, it does not appear likely that the network of former and current KIST officials will reemerge to fill the newly opened void. Not only is today's KIST not the widely renowned KIST of the seventies, but also research capabilities within industry and academia have grown to substantial levels during that period, making it impossible for the establishment of government-monopolized

science and technology policy. The Kim Yong-sam government's appointment of Kim Si-chung to minister of science and technology is seen as promoting "harmony within the world of science and technology" that emphasizes the importance of unifying and guiding this community that has been dilapidated through fierce internetwork power struggles.

If one really had to predict the emergence of a new network, it appears highly likely that a group of academics from throughout SNU centered around the School of Engineering will guide the world of science and technology. This is evident in several ways. The president himself is a graduate of SNU's School of Physics. Moreover, his appointment of Kim Si-chung to the position of minister of science and technology, also a graduate of SNU's School of Physics, is indicative of such a trend.

The focus of attention remains, however, on directions for reform within the science and technology world rather than the formation of a new network. The former military engineering elite best represented by the ADD network has monopolized key positions and decision making authority within the government for the past 10 years or so. Thus, diverse opinions from within research organizations as well as the demands of the people have been ignored in the science and technology decision making process. The ADD network has been virtually running the entire show based on its own judgment.

Of course, scientists and technicians running research offices have been unable to muster any strength or power to act as a check against the ADD monopoly. The general public meanwhile lacks sufficient knowledge to criticize a detailed and specialized area such as science and technology policy. Moreover, the Federation of Science and Technology Societies, the single organization representing 300,000 scientist and technicians, is dependent on the government for 75 percent of its operating expenses and, thus, lacks adequate independence. Just prior to the 1987, the organization was used for political purposes as it exaggerated and propagandized the threat of inundation from the "Peace Dam" of North Korea [as published: the Peace Dam was actually South Korea's counter to North Korea's Kumgangsan Dam]. The fact that this organization has not been able to properly function in its true role as representative of the science and technology world cannot be overlooked.

Can the government guarantee the autonomy of research and systematize an open decision making process where input is received from the working level, thus allowing researchers whose morale has sunk to serious levels to once again immerse themselves in their research with enthusiasm? Will it be able to eliminate waste in the over-inflated national defense and atomic energy fields that remain as byproducts of military rule? Will it be able dismantle and then reconstruct the currently disproportionate government research expenditure distribution structure and put more investment into improving industrial technology and people's welfare in areas such as transportation, housing, the environment, health, and alternative energy? It is no exaggeration to state that the success of the government's reform of the world of science and technology depends upon the answers to these questions.

Correction to Speculation on Pyongyang Mission

SK0308232993

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "'Source' Views Possible Pyongyang Mission in U.S.," published in the 3 August East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 18:

Column one, sourceline make read: ...Taegu MAEIL SINMUN in Korean 2 Aug 93 p 1... (correcting sourceline).

Burma

Delegation Leaves for PRC To Attend Trade Fair

BK0408144693 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] A Myanmar [Burmese] trade delegation led by Colonel Aung Thaung, deputy minister of trade, and members U Hla Tin, managing director of Myanmar Department Stores; U Aung Myint, managing director of Construction and Electrical Stores Trading; U Aung Kyi, managing director of Vehicles, Machinery, and Equipment Trading; and U Htay Aung, head of office of the Ministry of Trade left Yangon [Rangoon] by air today for Kunming, Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China, to attend a trade fair to be held from 8 to 18 August.

National Convention Plenary Session Set for 9 Aug

BK0508073693 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] It has been learned that since delegates from various delegate groups have already presented their papers concerning the formulation of the basic principles of state suitable for inclusion in the constitution after panel discussions at the ongoing National Convention, the Plenary Session of the National Convention will be held on 9 August.

ABSDF Appeals for Continued Struggle

BK0508101193 Oslo Democratic Voice of Burma in Burmese 1430 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] The announcement issued by the All Burma Students Democratic Front [ABSDF] says: As long as dictatorship prevails, it is impossible to accomplish democracy, the establishment of a federal union, and the development and upgrading of social life.

The announcement also urges the people to continue the historical duty—to fight and destroy the dictatorship—assigned by the four-eight [8 August 1988] uprising.

Rebel Groups Urge 'Nationwide Civil Disorder'

BK0508102393 Oslo Democratic Voice of Burma in Burmese 1430 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] The Committee for Political Retaliation [CPR] [Naingganye Yantu Hmu Committee], formed by leaders of the Democratic Alliance of Burma, DAB, and the National League for Democracy in the Liberated Area, has issued a press release.

The announcement says: Based on four political objectives—to fight and destroy the fascist dictatorial government, to strive for peace, to obtain democracy, and to establish a genuine federal union—the CPR has been carrying out civil disobedient activities which defy the SLORC's [State Law and Order Restoration Council] dictatorial ruling.

All people and races, monks, religious organizations, youths and students, rank and file, workers, peasants, artists, technocrats, democratic political parties under SLORC, patriotic officers and soldiers from the defense services who are being used as tools by the SLORC, exiled Burmese, overseas organizations, and personnel yearning for democracy are invited to join hands with the CPR.

The CPR has informed and urged the oppressed people in Burma to engage in nationwide civil disorder starting 8 August. In the announcement, the committee also urged the people to stay home and not turn on the lights at night on 8 August and on 18 September.

Cambodia

Vietnamese Said Arriving in Kompong Chhnang, Pursat

BK0508013293 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Excerpt] Reports from Kompong Chhnang and Pursat Provinces say that on 16 July Vietnam sent 500 boat loads of its people with arms in every boat to Chhnok Tru, Kompong Luong, and Krakor.

This is clear confirmation of the true nature of the Vietnamese aggressors and their allies, who have been demanding the two-headed provisional government and Cambodia to accept tens of thousands more Vietnamese to conform with what they call a humanitarian basis and human rights. In truth, they have been making this verbal demand while in practice Vietnamese have been brought in almost every day. Why?

This is because the entire state authority Vietnam has set up since 1979 still remains intact. Troops and police set up by Vietnam and commanded by Vietnamese are still there. Vietnamese who have successively been brought in since 1979—their number is now 3 million—are still there. In the provinces adjoining the border with Vietnam in particular, Vietnamese constitute 70, 80, and 90 percent of the population. Therefore, there is no need to ask for anyone's permission. They just come at will. [passage omitted]

Hun Sen Receives Philippine Embassy Official

BK0408144393 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, cochairman of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia, met with H.E. Josua L. Villa, special representative of the

Philippine Embassy to Cambodia, who came to pay him a courtesy call at the Cabinet office on 4 August.

H.E. Josua L. Villa expressed the pleasure of the Philippine people and government to see that the policy of national reconciliation is being implemented in Cambodia. He said that for cooperation between the Philippines and Cambodia, which have time-honored relations, both countries will further enhance the bilateral relationship. He stressed that the Philippine Government supports the formation of a national government of Cambodia for the sake of peace in this country.

H.E. Hun Sen warmly thanked the Philippine Government for helping to set up the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] peacekeeping force. He also talked about the position of the Khmer Rouge, who continue to violate the cease-fire agreement by shelling national army-controlled zones and populated areas. He said that this shows the Khmer Rouge are implementing the tactics of attacking while negotiating. He went on to say that the national government keeps the door open for the Khmer Rouge to join it provided they respect the Paris accord and hand over to the armed forces the administration and finances in a number of regions under their control in order to contribute to national reconstruction.

Chea Sim Said To Leave Country for Medical Care

BK0508062493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0551 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, Aug 5 (AFP)—Cambodian deputy premier Ung Phan will travel to Malaysia and Singapore on Friday to hold discussions with potential investors, an official here said. Ung Phan will discuss possible joint venture agreements to build on state land behind the Council of Ministers office during the week-long trip, the official said Thursday.

The newly appointed minister became Cambodia's most famous dissident after men alleged to be government secret police shot him three times in the neck and shoulders in January 1992, narrowly missing his toddler son. He was jailed for 17 months in 1990 for starting an opposition party when Cambodia had strict communist one-party rule.

He later merged with the royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party, and was named deputy premier after the interim coalition government was formed in June. Ung Phan would spend four days in Malaysia and three in Singapore, the official said.

Meanwhile, Cambodian government sources and diplomats said that Chea Sim, the 60-year-old former strongman of the Phnom Penh regime, had left the country to receive medical treatment. He reportedly has an unspecified liver ailment, a common affliction among the communist revolutionaries of Indochina who spent long years in the jungle with inadequate diets and bouts of malaria.

The report did not say where he was being treated, nor when he was due to return, but conflicting reports placed in him both Thailand and Singapore. He is the third leader of Cambodia to be away from the country for medical treatment.

Head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, 70, has been receiving medical treatment in Beijing, and is due to return to Cambodia in mid-September after also visiting his old friend Kim Il-Sung in North Korea. National Assembly Chairman Son Sann, 81, is being treated for unspecified medical problems in Paris, and is also scheduled to return in September.

Indonesia

Canberra, Jakarta Reach Copyright Agreement

BK0408073493 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] Australia and Indonesia have reached agreement on copyright protection for such industries as music and computer software. Australia's justice minister, Duncan Kerr, says the agreement will develop greater commercial confidence for Australian exporters. The agreement means that the copyright works of one country will be covered by the internal copyright protection applying in the other country.

Mr. Kerr says the new regulations will encourage greater promotion of Australian artistes in Indonesia. The Indonesian record market is estimated to be worth A$ 150 million each year. The justice minister says Australian records can expect to get 10 percent of the Indonesian markets.

Pertamina, Exxon To Renew Negotiations

BK0408145993 Jakarta THE JAKARTA FOST in English 26 Jul 93 p 8

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Pertamina, the state oil company, and Exxon, a major U.S. oil company, are likely to resume their stalled negotiations soon for the development of the Natuna gas field in South China Sea.

Pertamina president Faizal Abda'u said here over the weekend that Exxon was prepared to renew the talks, which were frozen early this month.

Pertamina halted the negotiations over the development of the Natuna gas project estimated to cost around Rp [Rupiah] 63 trillion (US$30.2 billion) as Exxon failed to meet its demands regarding the production sharing ratio, tax conditions and government gurantees.

Abda'u, who is also the head of the Indonesian team in the negotiations with Exxon, said that he would not refuse any proposals to renew the negotiations.

"But our position is the same. We will put forward the same requirements," he told newsmen.

Pertamina has demanded that Exxon, if it develops the gas field, pay a 48 percent income tax rate to the government and it refused Exxon's proposal on the government's participation in the signing of the planned contract agreement between the two companies.

Taiwan Signs Agreement for Additional LNG Supply

BK0408150393 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 24 Jul 93 p 9

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—State-owned oil company Pertamina signed an agreement yesterday with Taiwan's Chinese Petroleum Corporation (CPC) to provide an additional 460,000 tons of liquefied natural gas (LNG) worth US$86.8 million next year.

The agreement was signed here yesterday by Pertamina's president, Faisal Abda'u, and CPC's chairman, T.Y. Chang.

Yesterday's agreement is in addition to CPC's 10-year contract signed in 1987, under which CPC agreed to buy 1.3 million tons of LNG per annum from Pertamina beginning in 1990.

As of June this year, Pertamina had delivered 4.65 million tons of LNG to CPC.

A Pertamnia spokesman, Erwin Kasim, said that the two parties have been discussing the possibility of signing another contract for additional LNG deliveries for six-year period beginning in 1995.

Abda'u said Pertamina's LNG exports will likely increase to 24.4 million tons this fiscal year from 23 million tons in 1992/93.

Official: Boat Smuggling Chinese Locally Owned

BK0408132093 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 28 Jul 93 p 2

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The boat which illegally transported 156 Chinese would-be immigrants from Hong Kong to Indonesia recently was owned by an Indonesian as well as captained by a local citizen, Director General of Immigration Roni Sikap Sinuraya revealed yesterday.

"The owner of the MV [Motorized Vessel] Everrise, the captain and its eight-member crew were Indonesians," Sinuraya said.

Indonesia deported the boat people last week with the coordination of the Chinese Embassy in Jakarta.

The ship owner, Juanda Tanjaya Chin, also known as Jeffrey, changed the boat's name from Prima Jaya to Everrise last March. Prima Jaya previously served the domestic Jakarta-Tanjung Pandan route, while the Honduran-flagged Everrise served the international Hong Kong-Panama-Singapore route, according to Sinuraya.

He said Everrise's agency in Singapore, Berlian Shipping & Trading company, hired several sailors on May 3, telling them that the 1,000 ton ship would transport cargo from Singapore to Hong Kong. Three days later, upon Jeffrey's order, the ship was loaded with 5 tons of rice, 200 boxes of bottled drinking water, 300 drums of fuel, two drums of lubricant oil and five rice cookers, each with the capacity to cook rice for 40 people. Jeffrey said the food and water were for the ship's crew.

The ship left for Hong Kong on May 8. Jeffrey was not on board, but he had told the crew that they would bring passengers from Hong Kong to Singapore, Sinuraya said.

At about 10 a.m. on May 19, the ship entered Hong Kong waters, but its local agency, Tri Oriental Shipping Company, told the captain not to dock in the harbor, according to Sinuraya. At about 9 p.m., Jeffrey, who had arrived in Hong Kong, boarded the ship to pay the crew's wages. He later told Ienny, the captain, to drop the anchor.

At about 2 a.m. on the following day several groups of people began boarding the shlp.

"There were a total of !59 Chinese people who boarded the MV Everrise," Sinuraya said.

Jeffrey told the captain to take the ship to Panama, but it was forced to dock in Trengganu, Malaysia for repairs. Jeffrey, who was at this time in Singapore, radioed the captain saying the crew would be replaced. Instead of replacing the crew, Jeffrey ordered the captain later sail the ship to Mangkai Island in Riau.

Arriving at the island on June 9, the Chinese passengers were told to disembark because the boat was returning to Singapore, where it would be held for repairs. Even though the captain promised that he would return to Mangkai Island to pick them up again, the Chinese passengers refused to leave the ship. They agreed only after the captain allowed three of them to go to Singapore with him as a guarantee.

"Upon their arrival in Singapore, however, the ship was detained by the immigration authorities for illegally transporting the Chinese passengers without the necessary documents," Sinuraya said.

The captain was tried in a Singapore court and was sentenced to five months in jail.

Sinuraya said that after serving the sentence the captain would be deported to Indonesia .

Quoting the 1992 Immigration Law, Sinuraya said the captain could face a possible three-year jail term for unlawfully bringing foreigners to the country.

Sinuraya said that the authorities had questioned Jeffrey in connection with the case, but he denied any involvement.

Minister Hopes Conflict With Tonga Avoided

BK0508074693 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 27 Jul 93 p 2

[Text] Bandung (JP)—Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication Joop Ave is hoping that the Tongan claim over the orbital slot above Indonesia for its telecommunication satellite will not adversely effect the relationship between the two countries.

"I hope it will not grow into a conflict," Joop told reporters here.

The satellite, belonging to Tongasat, reached the slot at the position of 134 degrees east longitude on Thursday, exactly over the equator in a location just off the northwestern coast of Irian Jaya. PT [Company Limited] Pasifik Satelit Nusantara of Indonesia had already occupied the slot for its Palapa Pacific 1 satellite.

Joop said the orbital-slot rift was a long-standing case which has been discussed by the governments of the two countries.

Asked about the possibility that the two satellites would interfere with each other, Joop said : "I hope this won't happen."

He added that Indonesia still has three other satellites the Palapa B-aP, B-2R and B4.

The minister denied Tonga's claim that it had filed an application to use the slot before Indonesia placed its satellite there.

"That is not true. We did it long before (Tonga did)," he said.

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) applies a first-come-first served standard, meaning Indonesia has the right to the slot, he said.

Joop pointed out that even though Indonesia is a big country and Tonga is a small one, Indonesia will always respect its sovereignty.

"We should respect Tonga however small it is," he said.

The minister said that Tonga and Indonesia have a good relationship and that the King of Tonga visited Indonesia more than 15 years ago.

"It is the press which has blown up the issue."

Manager of Tongasat, Mat Nielson, said last week that it had sent a letter to the Head of the Directorate of Frequency Control Saksono Sudarso, saying it would try to operate its satellite for 10 days, using the frequency of 600 Mega Hertz.

Gorizont, the Tongan satellite, will begin operating commercially next month.

The Ministry of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication in Jakarta issued a press statement yesterday saying the government was still investigating whether it was true that the Tongan satellite had reached the position of 134 degrees east longitude as reported by the press.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Eritrea

BK0508012693 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] The Indonesian Government has established diplomatic relations with the Government of Eritrea and extended a U.S.$20,000 humanitarian aid to the country.

The signing of the joint communique on the establishment of the diplomatic relations was signed by the Indonesian ambassador to Ethiopia, Dadang Sukandar, and the Eritrean ambassador to Ethiopia, (Haile Megerios) in Addis Ababa.

The Indonesian ambassador, Dadang Sukandar, said the establishment of diplomatic relations with Eritrea by Indonesia followed the country's independence from Ethiopia. He hoped that cooperation in all sectors between the two countries would be upgraded.

Suharto 'Alarmed' at High Inflation Rate

BK0408144293 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1327 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 4 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto, alarmed at high inflation rate which reached 0.67 percent in July ordered his cabinet on Wednesdey to increase coordination to ensure the smooth supply and distribution of goods. The figure reached only 0.24 percent in June 1993, Information Minister Harmoko said while announcing the result of a limited cabinet meeting on economy, finance, development supervision, industry and trade.

Harmoko cited the prices of garments which rose by 0.76 percent, houses (1.58 percent), and multifarious goods and services (0.61 percent) as the main reasons for the high inflation rate. The inflation rate reached a record of 7.64 percent in the calender year, while the figure was only recorded at 1.20 percent in fiscal 1993/1994, he said.

He also said the amount of money supply until May 1993 reached 29.48 trillion rupiah.

Indonesia's exports reached 3.074 billion U.S. dollars last May against its imports which stood at 2.150 billion U.S. dollars, or a surplus of 924 million U.S. dollars, he said. He said Indonesia's exports last April were valued at 2.957 billion U.S. dollars, while its imports reached [figure indistinct] billion U.S. dollars, or a surplus of

722.8 million U.S. dollars. Indonesia enjoyed a trade surplus of 4.2 billion U.S. dollars in the January-May period of 1993, he said.

Harmoko quoted Suharto as saying that all related officials should continue their efforts to raise foreign exchange earnings despite the surplus.

In the meantime, the minister also announced government's plan to construct new electricity generating plants in Jakarta, Central Java, and East Java.

Harmoko quoted the president as saying that the state institution concerned should not tender for the construction of new electricity generating plant if companies making bids for the projects have good performance.

Declining Investments, Future Measures Viewed

BK0508094593 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] After meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha Palace on Tuesday, Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo, minister of state for investment and chairman of the Investment Coordinating Board, stated that the realization of local investments in the country up to 15 July declined from the previous amount of 18.3 trillion rupiah to 14.9 trillion rupiah. He also disclosed that the amount of foreign investments also declined from the previous amount of U.S. $6.5 billion to U.S. $4.8 billion.

According to Minister Sanyoto, the decline is due to the global recession which has not yet fully recovered and the circulation of financial capital by developed nations to developing nations. Therefore, the decline has nothing to do with the current investment climate in the country. Even though such an incident could be viewed as a normal occurence, greater caution should be exercised by us because we are still facing two obstacles regarding the national economy, namely the balance of payments and unemployment.

In an effort to further smooth our balance of payments, we should make continued and concerted efforts to further boost our volume of exports and also further develop or establish our export potential. Only through such efforts will our ever-increasing workforce be absorbed, or, at the least, narrow down the unemployment rate.

Therefore, the business circle could possibly be faced with a stiffer challenge which will involve a restructuring process not only in the organization or affiliation of industries, but also toward embarking on specialization and further enhancement of their (?comparative) superiority which would be proven in market selection.

We should also make observations concerning the success of present business transactions —whether they are politically motivated or tainted by protectionist measures or by lobbies—that are occuring within the current global economic escalation. What we should do is further fortify our ability to compete effectively. But all the while, how much have we done to create good business leadership, taking into consideration that we will be facing new and constant changes? All this must be carried out in an effort to improve the business circle's role in making greater contributions to the nation and people. This should be given priority because even economic expert Professor Sumitro, who had no (?doubts) concerning the good progress we acquired during the first 25-year long-term development program such as the increased economic growth during the Fifth Development Program and the doubled per capita income compared to the previous period, also issued a strong reminder that Indonesia will definitely face three basic issues during the upcoming second 25-year long-term development program. The three issues—a productive workforce and unemployment; an imbalance in the distribution of manpower strength in the process of production, distribution, and services; and the allocation of funds and their correct utlization in an effort to correct the existing inter-district economic imbalance—are considered totally dominant issues.

Minister: Suharto Entitled To Freeze Political Party

BK0408143293 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1255 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 4 (ANTARA)—Home Affairs Minister Yogi S. Memet said that the president as mandate [holder] of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) has the right to order a close watch over the functions of a political party.

"If necessary, the president may even freeze a party's executive board," the minister told the press before attending a cabinet session here on Wednesday.

Yogi said that a political party is obligated to improve its unity, maintain national stability, and develop the Pancasila democracy. If it cannot fulfill its basic duties, the head of state may freeze it. This is written in the law," he said of decree number 3/1985 on political parties and Functional Group. (Golkar).

"The government considers PDI [Indonesian Democratic Party] a national asset, so it is in its interests to save the party from the long unsolved internal conflicts," he said referring to the Indonesia Democratic Party disputes over the election of its next chairman at a recent congress.

He expected the party to resolve its problems soon which emerged even before the congress began in Medan.

The minister reiterated that the government would only interfere in a party's affairs if it threatened the national stability.

"We just want the disputes to be resolved quickly to prevent it from becoming bigger," he added.

PDI Chairman Prefers Not To Resign

BK0408150193 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1323 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] Jakarta, August 4 (ANEX-ANTARA)—Suryadi, who was chosen as general chairman of the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) in a congress in Medan recently, gave an impression here on Tuesday that he would not resign from the post.

The party chairman did not give an affirmative response to reporters enquiring whether or not he would bow to pressures to resign from the post.

He said: "I would rather follow you not to resign," after reporters, in reply to him, said that he should not do it.

Home Affairs Minister Yogie S. Memet said in Semarang Tuesday that for the sake of PDI's unity, he suggested that Suryadi should resign immediately as PDI chairman. "If possible, he should resign today," he said.

Concerning the pressures, he said that Indonesia is a free country where everyone is entitled to express freely ideas that must also be respected. He said he would never ask for support from regional party chapters or the government because "support comes to me and is not asked to come." He said he would not oppose the holding of an extraordinary congress because it had nothing to do with him as he would not be the organizer.

Suryadi on Monday sat as a witness in a court in a kidnapping case of PDI members.

Police Disband Labor Union's Congress

BK0408130093 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 30 Jul 93 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Police disbanded the congress of the Indonesian Prosperous Labor Union (SBSI) yesterday for failing to secure a permit from the authorities.

A participant at the congress, who requested anonymity, told THE JAKARTA POST that the congress, taking place at the Lembah Nyiur Hotel in the hilly district of Cisarua, West Java, was disbanded some 40 minutes after it was opened by SBSI chairman Mokhtar Pakpahan.

"Mokhtar Pakpahan is not here... He along with other members of the organizing committee of the congress are going to the police precinct in Bogor," he said.

Asked whether or not the organizing committee would go ahead with the congress he said: "I'm not able to answer that question."

Pakpahan said on Wednesday that even without a permit from the authorities the organizing committee would continue with its plans to hold the congress.

It was impossible to postpone the congress because delegations from almost all branches of the trade union were already in Jakarta prepared to attend the event, he said .

Several foreign ambassadors and observers from local and foreign non-governmental organizations were also scheduled to attend the meeting.

The organizing committee had applied for the permit a month before the congress, "But as of last Wednesday the committee still had not received confirmation from the National Police on whether or not the permit would be issued," said Pakpahan.

SBSI, which was established on April 25, last year, has a total of around 50,000 members in regencies throughout the country. Its main objective is to improve labor conditions in the country, but up to now the government has refused to recognize the union.

Besides the government-backed Labor Union For All Indonesian Workers (SPSI), SBSI and Serikat Buruh Merdeka (SBM) [Independent Labor Union], led by human rights activist C.A.J. Princen are the two labor unions which have not been recognized by the government.

West Java Islamic Heretical Sect Banned

BK0408131093 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] The (Haur Koneng) Islamic heretical sect, operating in Majalengka, West Java, has been officially banned by the team in charge of public belief supervision of the public prosecutor's office because the sect has spread misleading religious teachings. Suparman, head of the Public Relations Division of the Attorney General's Office, said the ban was issued by the Majalengka District prosecutor's office in a directive issued on 2 August 1993. With the issuance of the directive, members of the sect must cease all their activities or they will be charged in court.

Sect Described as 'Common Crime'

BK0408154293 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1342 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Excerpt] Jakarta, August 4 (ANEX-ANTARA)—The "Haur Kuning" (Yellow Bamboo) heretic sect case is a common crime without any political motives, and those involved will be brought before court soon, Army Chief General [title as received] Feisal Tanjung has said. Replying to journalists' questions before attending a cabinet meeting on finances, economy, industries and trade at the Bina Graha presidential office Wednesday, the army chief said that charges against the mystical sect followers will be based on the beating and killing of the state apparatuses.

Last week on Thursday, the local police and security men attacked houses of members of the obscure "Haur Kuning" sect with teargas and smoke grenades in the Bantarejug village, Majalengka district of West Java. Seven of them were captured and four wounded including one man aged 27, the sect leader, who died in the hospital the next day.

One day before the affair, the sect members had killed the Banterejug police section head, Chief Sergeant Sri Ayem, who had arrived at the village to provide guidance to the followers and told them to end their activities. [passage omitted]

E. Java Official Discusses Problem of Strikes

BK0508100293 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 17 Jul 93 p 6

[Text] Surabaya, 17 Jul—There had been 85 workers' strikes in East Java Province by the middle of July this year, an increase over the same period last year, when there were 62 workers' strikes. Usually, management would grant workers' demands only after strikes had been staged.

Drs. [Master of Arts] Purnomo Abdulkadir, head of the East Java Regional Manpower Department, stated this to reporters on Thursday (15/7) in conjunction with the upcoming seminar on prevention of workers' strikes, to be held at the end of July. The seminar will be jointly organized by the Faculty of Socio-Politics (Fisip), University of Airlangga, and the East Java chapter of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin).

Purnomo expressed regret that management complies with workers' demands only after they had resort to staging their protests. "In this way, industry could lose its productivity, especially when the two sides take such a long time for negotiations," he said.

The seminar will be attended by Professor Sutanyo, principal of Fisip, and representatives from the East Java branch of the All Indonesian Workers Union (SPSI) and industrial plants. According to research studies carried out by Fisip, a worker takes home an average of 1,500 rupiah per day. The cost of living, however, is at least 2,000 rupiah per day.

In conclusion, the research says several industries are under the illusion that they can make a huge profit by minimizing workers' wages. Instead, we see the emergence of a socio-economic polarization of workers, which leads to the industrial disputes between workers and management in the industries.

Besides, management does not view workers as working partners; they do not think that they mutually need each other. Workers are being exploited by management. Workers, in turn, lack motivation and dislike their jobs.

The research also notes that although strikes can meet the workers' demand for an increase in their wages, more often they lead to the tragedy of unemployment for workers who are outspoken during their fights for their rights.

Laos

Defense Minister, Delegation Visit Thailand

BK0408145193 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1400 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] This morning, His Excellency [H.E.] Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, minister of national defense and chairman of the Lao-Thai General Border Peacekeeping Cooperation Committee, led a high-level National Defense Ministry delegation on a friendship visit to the Kingdom of Thailand at the invitation of H.E. General Wichit Sukmak, Thai defense minister.

H.E. Lt. Gen. Siphon Phalikhan, deputy minister of national defense; H.E. Nikhom Tantemsap, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos; and a number of high-ranking military officers were at Wattai Airport to see the delegation off.

Lieutenant Colonel Paseut, deputy director of the Foreign Relations Department of the National Defense Ministry, spoke to a Lao News Agency correspondent at the airport before leaving for Bangkok. He said the scheduled 4-day visit to Thailand by the Lao People's Democratic Republic National Defense Ministry delegation was aimed at consulting and exchanging views with high-ranking officials of the Thai Defense Ministry and the Thai-Lao General Border Peacekeeping Cooperation Committee in accordance with the spirit of the joint memorandum signed by the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao General Border Peacekeeping Coordination Committees at a meeting held in Vientiane on 14-15 (?December) 1992. The two delegations will consult with each other and study some issues related to the maintenance and improvement of peace along the mutual border.

Minister Rejects West's Human Rights Criticism

BK0508045593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs, in his interview given to reporters about the problem of the implementation of human rights, said: Looking at world history, one can see that the most tranquil country is the one where human rights have been implemented, and vice versa. In Laos before 1975, there was fighting in many cities and towns. There were mass demonstrations, arrest and detention of demonstrators, people were divided into different groups, and there were disturbances nationwide. As a result, human rights were seriously violated in many areas. Such incidents have not taken place in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] after 1975. The multiethnic Lao people enjoyed life as the party implemented the line which has benefited people from all tribes and strata. The party has administrated the country through the

judiciary and legislature. The point on human rights has also been clearly specified in the LPDR constitution. This has brought satisfaction to the multiethnic Lao people nationwide.

The deputy foreign affairs minister continued: In all societies, governments have adopted rights for their citizens. All citizens have the duty of implementing and respecting the regulations and laws of their countries. Legal action would naturally be taken against any citizen who has violated regulations and laws. He further noted: In the world at present, regulations and laws have been implemented both rightly and wrongly. For example, there were violations against human rights in Los Angeles in the United States. Human rights have also been violated in Thailand, as seen in labor fraud, child prostitution, and so forth. In the LPDR, citizens found to be violating the regulations and laws are also considered as wrongdoers who violate the democratic system.

Souban Salitthilat noted: In the past, the human rights organization raised the above issue and attacked the LPDR unreasonably. At the same time, the organization has refused to point out the wide-spread violations of human rights in other countries. By attacking the LPDR on this issue, the human rights organization has interfered in the internal affairs and severely violated the sovereignty of the LPDR. The organization should not have looked at the issue only from one side. Instead, it should have done so in a manner that promotes the implementation of human rights in the LPDR, the same way it does in other countries. For example, human rights violations have also taken place in Britain—the British Government has suppressed the people of Northern Ireland struggling for freedom. The human rights organization has failed to bring up this problem for discussion. Generally speaking, human rights have been most outstandingly implemented in the LPDR, compared to other countries. The multiethnic Lao people nationwide have strengthened solidarity, maintained order, and enjoyed equality. Human rights have also been effectively implemented.

Thailand

PRC's Qiao Shi Addresses Friendship Gathering

BK0508070193 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 93 p 8

[Excerpt] Qiao Shi, chairman of the standing committee of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC], and his delegation attended a luncheon hosted by the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association at the Ambassador Hotel at 1300 on 3 August. In his welcoming speech, General Chatchai Chunhawan, chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association, said the associaton was set up a year after the establishment of Sino-Thai diplomatic ties in 1975. Its purpose is to support the government's policy to promote relations with China, the exchanges of good culture and tradition between the two peoples, to encourage Thai businessmen to invest in China and help them solve problems in this regard, and to jointly work for the well-being of the society, especially in providing relief to the poor.

NPC Standing Committee Chairman Qiao Shi then delivered a speech. He said:

Your Esteemed Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan, chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association, deputy chairmen and members of the association, ladies, and gentlemen:

I am very pleased to have the chance to meet Your Excellency Chairman Chatchai, the deputy chairmen and members of the association, and friends who are enthusiastic in promoting the Sino-Thai friendship. On this occasion, please allow me to extend my heartfelt thanks to the lavish hospitality accorded by the association. My colleagues and I have been accorded a warm welcome by your parliament and friends from various circles as soon as we set foot on your country, and we sense the kinship between the Chinese and Thai peoples. Chairman Chatchai is our old friend. He founded and led the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association, which has made great and valuable contributions to the promotion of friendly contact between the two peoples in the past 18 years. This year alone, Chairman Chatchai has already led two delegations of friends from the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association and businessmen to visit China to explore business cooperation between entrepreneurs of the two countries. On this occasion, I will like to express my appreciation for the contribitions of Chairman Chatchai and the Thai-Chinese Friendship Associaiton.

Friends: China and Thailand are good neighbors and have a long- existing traditional friendship. The two countries have had wide- ranging cooperation in all fields after the establishment of diplomatic relations. We are happy over the smooth development of the friendly cooperation and relations. I deeply believe that under the joint efforts of both peoples that friendly cooperation and relations will be further strengthened and developed.

I now propose a toast to the traditional friendship of the Chinese and Thai people, to the health of Your Excellency Chairman Chatchai Chunhawan and his wife, and to the health of all friends here.

Those who also attended the party were Second Deputy House Speaker Thawin Phrason, Chinse Embassy counsellors Yan Yanai, Li Chuntian, Dun Xuanying, and Li Mao. [passage omitted]

Views Bilateral Ties, Cambodia

BK0508104993 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 93 p 8

[Speech By Qiao Shi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, at a banquet held in his honor by Thai Parliament President Marut Bunnak in Bangkok on 3 August]

[Text] Your Esteemed Excellency Parliament President Marut Bunnak, ladies, and gentlemen:

I and my colleagues are paying an official visit to your country at the invitation of the Thai Parliament. We received a warm welcome from your people as soon as we set foot on Thai soil. Now we are attending a welcome banquet hosted by Your Excellency Parliament President Marut. It is like visiting relatives after a long separation. On this occasion, please allow me, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to extend my heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency Parliament President Marut and friends of the Thai Parliament.

Thailand is a beautiful and richly endowed country. The industrious and ingenious Thai people have created a splendid national culture in their long struggle, adding luster to the eastern culture. In your country's economic development, you have brought into play your superiority and adopted other countries' strong points to vigorously achieve progress in the industrial, agricultural, and business sectors. Your country is advancing steadily towards reaching newly industrialized country status. We are very happy for your achievements.

Over the past 10 years, our country has implemented reforms and an open-door policy. The national economy has registered continuous growth and people's livelihood has notably improved. Since last year, we have stepped up our reforms and our open-door policy, and also set the objective of creating a socialist market economy. The recent first session of the Eighth National People's Congress also enshrined this point in the amended Constitution. Our country's economy can, thus, be expected to further develop under deeper reforms. However, we also clearly realize that our country has a very big population and its base is weak. There is still a big gap between our country and developed nations. We will have to make unremitting efforts through several generations if we want to reach the level of medium-developed countries. The first priority of the National People's Congress is to work in the field of economic legislation to meet the needs for developing a socialist market economy. In this regard, we wish to learn from and to absorb the successful experience of your country.

Your Excellency the Parliament President:

In contrast to the present fluid and turbulent world situation, the Asia-Pacific region in which we live enjoys relative stability with some hot spots being gradually removed, Cambodian elections smoothly held, and the interim national government of Cambodia founded. We hope that all Cambodian parties concerned will work for national reconciliation and reconstruction under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. China and Thailand have closely cooperated for years in making vigorous efforts to settle the Cambodian issue. We are happy over the great progress of the settlement of the Cambodian issue. China is ready to work with Thailand to make due contributions to maintaining peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

China and Thailand are close and friendly neighbors and our two peoples have fostered a profound friendship through long years of contacts and exchanges. Particularly in the past 18 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties, senior leaders of our two countries have frequently exchanged visits and our friendly relations and cooperation have developed satisfactorily in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields. Friends of the Thai Parliament have made great efforts in this regard. Your Excellency Marut led a Thai parliamentary delegation on a visit to China in April shortly after taking up the post of parliament president, making contributions to strengthening understanding and friendship between the two peoples and the development of Sino-Thai relations. China's National People's Congress greatly treasures its friendly relations with the Thai Parliament and my visit to Thailand is aimed at enhancing understanding, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries. I believe that our visit will achieve complete success under the warm and thoughtful arrangements.

Finally, I propose a toast for continuously strengthening and developing the traditional friendship between the two peoples, the prosperity of the Kingdom of Thailand, the happiness of the Thai people, and the health of Parliament President Marut Bunnak and all friends present here.

Policy Said To Harm Burma's Pro-Democracy Forces

BK0508041593 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Aug 93 p A6

[Article by Kawi Chongkittawon: "New Twists in Thai-Burma Policy"]

[Text] Thailand's two-track policy towards Burma is in deep trouble, more than ever before. Inconsistency and lack of uniformity among Thai policy makers have continued to plague one of the most difficult foreign policy issues facing the nation since World War II. Like adding salt to wounds, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai's personal obsession with political survival has also done much to bog down policy implementation towards the Burmese regime, known as the State of Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc).

When the Chuan government allowed the Nobel laureates here in February to campaign for the release of opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi, it was a shrewd diplomatic move. His action won praises throughout the world, even though it made Thai military leaders very unhappy. Diplomats and observers thought at that time that there was a new dawning in Thai diplomacy. But alas, they were proved dead wrong.

At first, the government's boldness was taken as a signal of Thailand's new policy's toward Burma. The message was clear that Thailand would not tolerate any further repression and human rights violations there. In April Chuan also played up the issue of human rights and

democracy and urged all countries in the region to be forthcoming about discussions on these topics. It was interesting to note that at the same time the Thai government was also more lenient with the students in exile here, who refused to stay inside the safe camp in Ratchaburi.

After a few months, it was clear the Chuan government was not serious in its new professed policy. Afterall, it was a short-term tactic to boost Thailand's image and nothing more. Instead, the government allowed itself to drift away into the labyrinth of bureaucracy and conflict between the Foreign Ministry and military.

During numerous closed-door discussions between Thai security and foreign ministry officials in the past few months, the Burmese situation was extensively debated. But they failed to resolve one thing: their difference on whether Thailand should debunk its decade-old dual-track policy in dealing with Slorc.

For Burma, it was a different ball game. Since the Nobel laureates' visit Thai-Burmese relations have gotten worse as evident by an increasing number of border incidents, including a series of arrests of Thai citizens working in Burma last week. Lagging concessions and fishing agreements between the countries are under review by the Burmese authorities. By the end of this year, Rangoon plans to revoke all logging concessions with Thai traders.

Burma's tough response has driven a wedge within Thai policy makers, who have practiced a dual track policy for decades. On one hand, the government wants to maintain ties with the Slorc and is eager to bring the Rangoon regime into the regional community. On the other hand, it does not want to forgo ties with the ethnic groups living along Thai-Burmese border as well as the pro-democracy Burmese community living in Thailand.

Realizing the Thai dilemma, the Burmese leaders raised their stakes, trying to tie the hands of Thai policy makers into abandoning the double-standard once for all as far as both countries are concerned. In the past Slorc was tolerant towards Bangkok because it wanted to coexist peacefully with Thailand. On the other hand, Thailand has maintained the same policy towards Burma since Rangoon's independence.

At this juncture, it is not wrong to say the junta leaders want Thailand to support them and their ongoing efforts to consolidate power without acknowledgement of the opposition's victory in the 1990 poll or allowing Suu Kyi free. That helps explain why Thai authorities in recent months are eager to patch up with the junta leaders. The Thai military sent a soccer team to play a friendship game in Rangoon with Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut as a guest. Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri has openly said Thailand, as host of next year's ASEAN ministerial meeting, would extend its invitation to Burma to attend.

Discussions with Thai authorities monitoring Burma also revealed a new theme of national reconciliation, the policy which the junta leaders are working on. The Kachin group has already entered negotiations with Rangoon. Other ethnic groups might follow suit in the near future. For Thailand, the policy of constructive engagement initiated in June 1991, will soon fade into the background.

Thai officials are now playing up the national reconciliation theme to ensure the Burmese leaders that the Thai government is on their side all the way. One prominent element in a new strategic blueprint, drawn up by top-level officials, also emphasises the importance of Thailand's non-support of the ethnic groups. They hope that this theme would serve Thailand's long-term interest and regain concessions of natural resources.

Obviously, Prasong's upcoming trip to Burma, the first ever by a Thai foreign minister, would be used to firm up Thai policy. He is to attend the first joint commission meeting in Rangoon. Thailand had been pushing for an early meeting with Burma, which Rangoon has tried its best to delay.

The new policy shift has already undermined Burma's pro-democratic forces inside Thailand. From now on, the Thai authorities are playing hard ball, with no more leniency accorded to the pro-democracy forces and the ethnic minorities along the Thai- Burma border. Because of this, Burmese students are facing arrest and deportations and so are their colleagues in the jungle areas.

The pro-democractic forces are also suffering a double blow as more and more Western countries are letting them down for lucrative economic deals with the Slorc. At the recently concluded ASEAN meeting in Singapore, the West had more or less soften their criticism of the junta and were inclined more towards the ASEAN approach. This new trend coupled with Thailand's renewed support of the junta could lead to the demise of Burmese democratic forces living in Thailand or abroad. That is what Slorc wanted all along.

Southern Separatists Deny Arson Charges

BK0508024593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 93 pp 1, 3

[Text] Narathiwat—The Pattani United Liberation Organisation (PULO) has denied responsibility for the torching of schools and a tambon [district] council office in three southernmost provinces earlier this week. Prom Chantarat, leader of the provincial teachers federation, said yesterday he had contacted PULO and its splinter group in Malaysia through an intermediary to ask about the attacks.

The intermediary, he said, had contacted members loyal to PULO chairman Tunku Bilaw, Ar-rong Mooreng of the splinter group, Hayi Sam-ae Thanam and the elder brother of Deputy Interior Minister Den Tomina, Hayi Amin, who has taken pohtical refuge in Kelantan State.

"They told the intermediary they did not send any of their men to carry out the attacks," said Mr Prom.

He also said he was surprised to learn that most teachers at the federation meeting Tuesday shared the suspicion that government officials were behind the attacks. He said Mr Den had several political enemies who wanted to taint his image. Local politicians and observers also suspect the attacks might have something to do with Mr Den's attempt to transfer a senior police officer in the South.

One veteran observer said Mr Den is known to be at odds with the Deputy Commissioner of the Fourth Provincial Police Bureau, Maj-Gen Sarot Chintawirot. He said he was questioned recently by a police team from Bangkok after complaints were filed with the Police Department by several local politicians accusing the police officer of malpractice. The observer said Mr Den won a libel suit against Pol Maj-Gen Sarot's brother several years ago over an article in a newspaper accusing the minister's father, the late Hayi Surong, of being a separatist leader.

Pol Maj Gen Sarot is the former commander of the 12th Zone Provincial Police which has jurisdiction over five southern provinces—Yala, Narathiwat, Pattani, Satun and Songkhla. Another politician said the torching of the schools was politically motivated and had nothing to do with the separatists. A provincial councillor said he thought the outbreak of violence was intended to discredit Mr Den and oust him from the Cabinet.

But local police and security officers believe otherwise. They insisted the attacks were perpetrated by PULO separatists. One district officer here said he was certain PULO was responsible as the equipment used to torch the schools were standard materials employed by the separatists.

The chairman of the provincial Islamic committee, Rewat Ratchamukda, dismissed a theory put forward by senior intelligence officers from the Fourth Army Region that a splinter group within PULO had launched the attacks to undermine peace talks between the mainstream PULO and the Army. He said a conflict existed within PULO but he doubted the splinter group would resort to violence to solve the dispute. "That does not make any sense. How could the torching of schools solve an internal conflict?" he asked.

Several local Muslims interviewed by the BANGKOK POST also doubted the separatists were behind the attacks. One resident in Pattani's Yaring District said there had been no separatist activities in the district for years. A Muslim community leader raised the point that this type of incident often took place before the end of the fiscal year.

Minister: Separatists Not Involved

BK0508031593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 93 p 1, 3

[Text] Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday claimed the attacks on schools and government office in the South were intended to destabilise the Government, but dismissed the notion that the incidents offered a pretext for a coup. "The attacks were obviously aimed at shaking state power. What happened was totally different from the arson cases in Sakhon Nakhon Province. But I don't think this will be used is a reason for a coup," he said.

It is still not certain who was responsible for the arson attacks, but Gen Chawalit reconfirmed it was not the work of Muslim separatists. But he refused to rule out any possibility including the chance the attacks were carried out by "government authorities" as many local people believe.

Gen Chawalit said he had reported to the Cabinet on the torching of 33 schools and two other government installations on Sunday morning and another school on Tuesday morning in detail, measures taken by the Interior Ministry to facilitate the opening of classes as usual on Wednesday, measures taken to prevent a recurrence of the incidents, and how the investigations were proceeding. The minister said top priority would be given to the arrest of the culprits and establisbing a motive for the attacks. "What's happened has affected state power. If the matter is not dealt with seriously, there willbe similar problems in the future."

Investigators have been told to try to clarify whether the coordinated arson attacks were the work of the separatist movement, he said. The former army chief, who is well-versed in problems plaguing the South said he tended to believe the bandits were not responsible. "None of our units has confirmed the separatists are responsible," he said. Gen Chawalit said the attacks in the past were carried out in remote areas with difficult access, but the latest attacks were carried out in areas considered safe.

Some attacks in the past were known about in advance and separatists usually claimed responsibility. But the latest attacks came as a complete surprise and nobody has claimed responsibility. Villagers were able to provide very little information about them.

Gen Chawalit said he had sought permission from Prime Minister Chuan Likphai to exercise his full authority and Mr Chuan made it clear only the Interior Minister was empowered to give interviews on the matter. The New Aspiration Party leader denied the attacks were the result of conflict between the NAP and the Democrats. He also said he had ordered Interior Permanent Secretary Anan Anantakun to act in secrecy over the 48 hours to find the real motive for the attacks. He implied that failure to find the culprit could lead to authorities in the three provinces facing serious consequences.

Deputy Interior Minister Den Tomina said it was possible the culprits were "men in colours" as claimed by southern teachers. He said the fact the arsonists were well-disciplined and the plot to attack the schools had not been leaked supported this assumption. But then he said he should not say any more until he had more evidence to support the theory.

Some teachers' organisations in the South have said they suspect local officials might have been involved in the attacks. Mr Den reportedly told the Cabinet confusion covered the real motive for the attacks and claimed there had been attempts by the media to pit the New Aspiration Party, of which he is deputy leader, against the Democrat Party as well as to shake his position and discredit him.

The Pattani MP said people in the South were satisfied with the Government's education policy which allows Islamic teaching and the wearing of Muslim dress to school. He also asked why those who had given interviews claiming they knew something bad would happen had not told the Government in advance.

Interior Deputy Permanent Secretary and director of the Southern Provinces Administrative Centre, Niphon Bunyaphattharo, yesterday claimed his centre had been hearing for eight months that there might be arson attacks or the abduction of school children. Mr Niphon said he was shocked when told about Sunday's attack on 33 schools. He said the arson was an act by "those who are very powerful in the (affected) area" but ruled out the theory that separatist movements were behind the torching.

Deputy Interior Minister Chaowat Sutlapha, meanwhile, warned people not to jump to the conclusion that "men in colours" were involved in the attacks. But he confirmed the action must be the work of highly capable people. Mr Chaowat said he would discuss what measures should be taken against police if they fail to make arrests within the next few days with Gen Chawalit.

Prime Minister Chuan said it was admitted at the Cabinet meeting that the Government's intelligence network was very poor. Deputy Prime Minister Banyat Banthatthan said before the meeting the incidents had ruined the investment and tourism climate in the South and there must be an improvement in the Government's intelligence operations.

Supreme Commander ACM Woranat Aphichari and Army Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit condemned the attacks. Both said they did not believe they were caused by conflicts over the proposed amendments to the Islamic Administration Law.

Vietnam

Ministry: Delegation To Attend Hawaii MIA Talks

BK0508151693 Hong Kong AFP in English 1236 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 5 (AFP)—A Vietnamese delegation will travel to Hawaii on Monday for the first tripartite meeting with the United States and Laos on the issue of U.S. soldiers still listed as missing in action (MIA) in Indochina, it was announced here Thursday.

The Vietnamese foreign ministry announcement said the delegation from Hanoi had been invited by Washington and would be led by Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai.

The meeting is being held to examine the cases of MIAs who disappeared along the Vietnamese-Laotian border during the Vietnam War, ministry spokesman Ho Te Lan said.

"Vietnam hopes that it will contribute to promoting resolution of the MIA issue," which remains the main obstacle to complete normalization of relations between Washington and Hanoi, she added.

Lan said Vietnam had "officially accepted" that three U.S. diplomats would be posted here for consular duties, especially to assist the visiting families of MIAs.

Vietnam received earlier Thursday a list of the three diplomats and their backgrounds, Lan said, without naming them.

According to the MIA office in Hanoi, 2,252 U.S. soldiers are still unaccounted for from the war, among them about 600 in Laos and Cambodia. The United States recently called for Vietnam to assist missions searching for the MIAs in Laos.

A new U.S. delegation including 11 members of the House of Representatives is expected in Hanoi from Aug 12-15 to study Hanoi's liberalization policies, she added.

Hanoi Grants Licenses to 724 Foreign Ventures

BK0508055393 Hanoi VNA in English 0539 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 5—By August 3, the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment had granted licences to 724 foreign-invested projects with a total capital of 6.32 billion U.S dollars.

Forty-five out of the 53 provinces and cities in the country have projects licensed. Leading is Ho Chi Minh City with 299 projects with a combined capital of 2.3 billion U.S.d [dollars] capital, Haiphong, 23 projects and 520 million U.S.d [dollars] capital, and Ba Ria-Vung Tau, 31 projects and 236 million U.S.d [dollars] capital.

Taiwan is the biggest investor in terms of investment capital with 1.33 billion U.S.d [dollars], followed by

Hong Kong, 854 million U.S.d [dollars], Australia, 680 million U.S.d [dollars], and France 548 million U.S.d [dollars].

Business Delegation Visits Thailand

BK0408145793 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4—A delegation of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry led by its Chairman Doan Duy Thanh has recently paid a working visit to Thailand as guest of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand.

While there, the delegation had working sessions with the Thai Standing Deputy Foreign Minister and senior officials of the Ministry of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce and other offices concerned. At the above-said working sessions, the two sides exchanged possibilities and orientations of cooperation aimed at promoting economic relation and commercial exchange between Vietnam and Thailand.

The delegation also visited a number of industrial areas in Thailand.

Airline Authorized Domestic, International Flights

BK0408130493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] The Vietnam Air Services Corporation, VASCO, has won authorization to operate domestic and international flights. The company, formerly a component of the General Department of Civil Aviation, thus became the third independent air company after Vietnam Airlines and the fledgling Pacific Airways. VASCO currently has 20 pilots and five aircraft, counting a rented five-seat Cessna. It is providing taxi services for short routes, as well as chartered flights.

'Mixed Results' in State Firms' Public Share Sale

BK0508081193 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Aug 93 p 3

[By Harish Mehta in Hanoi]

[Text] The first share issue by Vietnamese state-owned firms has drawn mixed results. Six out of seven firms planning to sell their shares have dropped out, but one has succeeded in selling most of its stock well before the closing date.

The successful firm is Legamex, a big garment and footwear manufacturer. It recently offered 100,000 shares in a new holding company called Legamex International Corp.

Vietnam's Equitisation Committee, which manages the government's privatisation programme, had expected the shares to be sold by end-August. However, public response has been so overwhelming that the shares, each with a face value of US$10, are expected to be snapped up within the next few days.

Sources say the Legamex shares are only available to Vietnamese firms and individuals. It is not known when foreigners will be allowed to buy them. For that to happen, new legislation will have to be passed by the country's National Assembly. The Legamex share issue is limited to 10,000 shares per person. Holders of 100 shares can vote and those holding 1,000 shares will become founders of the firm.

Legamex's success has given the State Bank of Vietnam, the central bank, confidence to launch a stock market by next year. Foreign businessmen, however, say it is impossible for Vietnam to start a market so quickly because time is needed to pass legislation, create exchange counters, and formulate clearing rules.

The country started a privatisation programme last year, after mulling over it for four years. Last June it announced a trial run to partly privatise seven state-run firms and turn them into joint-stock firms, owned by private and public firms and individuals.

But six firms pulled out of the scheme because the government bureaucracy that runs them was not confident of a successful share issue. The six are Southern Soap Factory, Thong Nhat Match Plant, Animal Feed Processing Plant, Long Binh Timber Mill, Haiphong General Materials, and Packaging Manufacturing Enterprise.

Legamex, however, is giving Vietnamese financial planners much to smile about. Its assets before the share issue were about US$13 million. The issue has injected about US$1 million into the company. Although the shares are transferrable, they cannot be traded until a stock market is set up. However, Legamex is expected to pay annual dividends.

Sources say a stock market has become essential, and Vietnamese firms are lobbying the government to hasten the setting up of a bourse. It is likely to be established in the country's business hub, Ho Chi Minh City, with help from foreign financial experts.

Airport Smuggling Case Brought to Trial

BK0508053893 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] On 4 August the Criminal Court under the Ho Chi Minh City Supreme People's Court began the first, and final, trial on the case of smuggling via Tan Son Nhat Airport. Twelve accused persons were brought to trial, including Henry Long Tai and Truong Thi Muc, a merchant couple from Hong Kong, who were accused of conducting smuggling activities through Tan Son Nhat Airport. Among the accused were also former cadres and officers of the Customs Office and Police Force of Ho Chi Minh City. The case was the most serious smuggling case ever discovered at Tan Son Nhat Airport and had

been listed as one of the ten major cases which, at the direction of the prime minister, were to be settled in 1993. The trial has received much public attention.

Hanoi Drug Squad Leader Arrested for Falsification

BK0408161293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 4 (AFP)—The chief of Hanoi's drug squad was arrested last month following the discovery of a smuggling incident on the Chinese border, press reports said here Wednesday. Captain Pham Tan Liem was placed under arrest for a temporary, two-month period to await the results of an internal inquiry, the reports said, adding that he was accused of falsifying documents and police files. Two of his subordinates on the squad were also being held in connection with the affair. The Hanoi drug squad recently exposed a smuggling ring operating across the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Deputy Prime Minister Inspects Powerline Project

BK0508100793 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong recently made a visit to inspect preparation work of the Yali hydroelectricity plant and the progress of the 500-kv powerline project at the Dac Lay-Buon Ma Thuot-Phu Lam section.

At the Yali project, the deputy prime minister inspected the preparation work at four main sites, namely the operating station on the left wing of the main dam, the main floodgate, the subsidiary floodgate No. 2, and the canal on the east side. He also visited the site of a 6 km section of road that leads from the main dam to the plant.

The deputy prime minister praised the cadres and workers involved in the Yali project who come from Electricity Corporation No. 3, the Song Da Construction General Corporation, and the Transport Project Construction General Corporation No. 1. All preparatory work is on schedule to meet the deadline for the groundbreaking ceremony which will be held in November this year.

The deputy prime minister also inspected the progress of the 500-kv powerline project along National Route No. 14 at the Pleiku-Buon Ma Thuot section. Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong reminded the workers to pay appropriate attention to the elasticity of the cables and other technical requirements. The deputy prime minister also reminded the State Assessment Council under the Energy Ministry to invite representatives from Australia's consultative corporation to join them. The council was reminded to make a detailed evaluation plan for completing work as early as August to ensure observing the project schedule.

Nguyen Khanh Attends Graduation Ceremony

BK0508070993 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] The Thanh Hoa Intermediate-Level School of Administration recently held a graduation ceremony for students of the first intermediate level management course for state officials countrywide. Comrade Nguyen Khanh, deputy prime minister, and Comrade Nguyen Duy Gia, doctorate professor and rector of the National Administration Institute, attended the ceremony.

The course lasted 24 months, and provided a training program similar in content to that of the National Administration Institute. The program's 19 subjects were divided equally into in-class theory and practical subjects. The content was composed of five areas: namely, theory on the state and the law, the branches of law in Vietnam, management in state agencies, professional administration, and state management in various fields. Sixty-two out of 66 students graduated from the course, with 19 attaining a standard of good.

Speaking at the ceremony, Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh hailed the efforts of cadres, lecturers, and students of the school. He said efforts must be made for the reform of the state mechanism and the national administration system.

Comparison of CPV Fifth Plenum Resolution

BK3007150893

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese on 1 July carries on pages 1 through 3 a 6,700-word text of the resolution of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee's [CPV CC] Fifth Plenum, held in Hanoi 3 through 11 June. This version has been compared with the Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese version of the first part of the resolution—published in the 2 July East Asia DAILY REPORT, pages 41 through 43—revealing the following variation:

Page 41, column two, graf one make read: [Text] I. Realities of Our Country's Agriculture and the Countryside During the Renovation Years. [new paragraph]

Through the various... (providing subhead)

The Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese report noted above has also been compared with the Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese version of the last part of the CPV CC Fifth Plenum resolution published in the 12 July East Asia DAILY REPORT, pages 69 through 71, revealing the following variation:

Page 70, column one, paragraph six, only sentence make read: ...hunger and poverty and to eliminate illiteracy, and the campaign to supply fresh water to the highland region, and so forth. Efforts must be made to reduce inconvenience and eliminate middlemen to ensure prompt and sufficient capital and materials for the people. Efforts must also be made to formulate plans to strengthen industries in the midlands, mountains, and ethnic minority zones to create a... (providing indistinct passage, deleting editorial notation)

Australia

Indonesian Envoy: Quarantine Laws Hindering Trade

BK0508075293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Indonesia's ambassador to Australia, Sabam Siagian, says Australian quarantine inspection laws are hindering trade between Australia and Indonesia. Speaking at an export conference in the Northeast Australian coastal city of Townsville, Mr. Siagian said Australian quarantine regulations are seen as strict and sometimes offensive by Indonesians. He says a rising number of Australian allegations of unfair subsidies against Indonesian businessmen may also hinder trade.

Fiji

Trade Deficit Soars to $99.5 Million

BK0508072493 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Increased exports and imports in the second quarter of this year pushed up Fiji's trade deficit to $99.5 million compared to $96.5 million for the same period last year. Figures released by the Bureau of Statistics showed that exports for the three months at the end of June were valued at $144.9 million up about 16 percent. Imports for the same period were worth $244.5 million, an increase of 10 percent. In a break with tradition, exports of garments made during the quarter exceeded that of sugar, the country's largest foreign exchange earner. Other major exports included unrefined gold, canned fish, coconut oil, timber, and wood chips.

French Polynesia

Observer Status Sought at South Pacific Forum

BK2807091793 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 28 Jul 93

[Text] French Polynesia has asked the South Pacific Forum for observer status at the time when heads of government meet in Nauru next month. South Pacific correspondent Jemima Garrett says the request is another step in the territory's bid to strengthen its links with the independent nations of the region.

[Begin Garrett recording] Observer status is the prelude to firm membership of the South Pacific Forum and it is only granted to territories on the verge of self-government or independence.

French Polynesia has been granted autonomy by France. Its defense and foreign affairs is still controlled by Paris and its administration subject to French veto. Without further moves toward self-government, French Polynesia may have difficulty satisfying the criteria for observer status. Its application will be considered at this year's South Pacific Forum which takes place in Nauru early next month. [end recording]

New Zealand

Mar Quarter Balance of Payments Shows Surplus

BK0408073293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] New Zealand has posted a record balance of payments surplus for the latest March quarter, due mainly to lower imports and an increase in the number of tourists. The surplus of NZ$ 519 million or US$ 286 million represents a substantial turnaround from the December quarter deficit.

Papua New Guinea

Wingti Concerned Over Australian Border Security

BK0508093293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Papua New Guinea's [PNG] prime minister, Paias Wingti, has expressed concern over gun smuggling into the country across the international border with Australia. Mr. Wingti said his government was aware of a need for tighter control over the Australian border to stop arms and drug smuggling and to clamp down on illegal fishing. He said the government would try to allocate funds from this year's budget to improve the management and surveillance of PNG's border with Australia.